The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00: in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1872. NO. 111.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

### Final Adjournment March 28th

The Evans Investigating Committee

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 17, 1872.

**SENATE.**

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation to pay for refitting the Halls, provided the Auditor General shall first approve the amount.

**Final Adjournment.**

Mr. Brooke reported a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th of March. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

The resolution of Mr. White, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Convention to revise the Constitution to the Committee on Constitution Reform, was passed.

**NEw Bills.**

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. White (Republican), instructing our Congressmen to vote for the land warrant bounty act introduced by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, giving one hundred and sixty acres to those who served in the army or navy, volunteer or drafted.

Mr. Davis (Democrat), of Berks, said that the bill might as well be passed at once. It was all right.

Mr. Evans (Republican), thought that the bill had better be referred to a committee. He did not know how much of the public domain it was proposed to give away. After some further debate the bill passed.

By Mr. Wallace: making it unlawful to commence proceedings to obtain possession under the landlord and tenant act of 1863, unless such proceedings are founded on a written lease; also, to improve the navigation of the tributaries of the first branch of the Susquehanna.

By Mr. White: enlarging the jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas, relative to the chartering of gas and water companies.

**Compulsory Vaccination.**

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of making vaccination a prerequisite for admission into the public schools. The resolution was adopted.

**Increase of Capital Stock.**

Mr. Davis, of Berks, moved to consider a bill allowing corporations for mining, manufacturing and quarrying purposes to increase their capital stock, repurchase their surplus earnings, without payment of tax except the bonus of one quarter of one per cent. Passed to third reading and laid over.

**Bates's Military History.**

A discussion took place as to the distribution of Bates's Military History, which ended in a resolution of inquiry directed to the State printer, State historian and Clerk of the House. Senator Wallace alleged that they did not receive their quota of the first volume.

**Reported Favorably.**

The following bills were reported favorably: Mr. Humphreys, supplement to Modern Life Insurance; Mr. Wharton, to supplement establishing a school for the Corsplanter Indians.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Anderson, supplement to the Dollar Real Estate and Mechanics' Saving Fund Company, incorporating the Heat and Light Gas Company of Allegheny county; also, confirming title of the Park Place Association to certain property. Adjourned.

**The Evans Investigating Committee.**

The Senate Committee to investigate the George O. Evans war claims was announced to consist of Messrs. Graham, White and Wallace.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. Rogers, of McKean, offered a resolution to print the report of the Fish Commissioners. He urged that river pollution had for years past defeating our waters of the best fish, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to afford every possible protection to the philanthropist who, by the introduction of fish has and other means, had endeavored to preserve the fish. The resolution was adopted.

**False Returns of Railroad Companies.**

Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, offered the following.

*Resolved*, That the several judiciary committees of the House be instructed to inquire whether any railroad chartered by this Commonwealth and now receiving coal lands or operating collieries in this State have made false or incorrect returns to the Legislature or to the Auditor General, as to the amount of their capital stock, dividends, real estate, tonnage or gross receipts, whether the State or the Commonwealth any taxes due upon the same, with power to send for persons and papers upon reasonable cause for investigation being shown. The resolution was adopted.

**Bills Favorably Reported.**

The following bills were reported favorably:

Authorizing the State Superintendent, with the advice and consent of the Governor, to appoint, on or before May, three citizens in each normal school district, trustees on the part of the State, preventing the buying, selling and giving away of any spirituous or malt liquor, wine, cider or any substance containing alcohol, on election day; authorizing the electors of the twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the license question at the next municipal election; authorizing the people of Coatesville to vote on the license question.

**Bills Introduced.**

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Williams, of Luzerne, to provide offices for county superintendents.

The Senate resolution providing for final adjournment on the 28th day of March was received, and on motion of Messrs. Hewitt and McJunkin was taken up and passed, by ayes to no noes. The yeas and nays were called, and the unanimous result was received with much gratification. Adjourned.

### The Arguments in the Wharton Case.

ANNAPOLIS, January 17.—Mr. Revel, State's Attorney, resumed his argument in the Wharton case this morning. He combatted with great earnestness that portion of the evidence assigning the cause of death to cerebro-spinal meningitis. He next attacked the chemical testimony of Dr. Reese and other experts, and said he believed the jury in determining the case would not give them a feather's weight of credence. He concluded his argument by saying that Gen. Kerlton died from poison administered by an artful designing woman. It is the duty of the jury to steel their hearts against tender compassion for the prisoner because she is a woman. Court took a recess.

On the Court reassembling Mr. Hagner commenced his argument for the defence. He alluded to Miss Nellie Wharton as sharing the imprisonment of the accused from the day of her arrest, as conclusive of the daughter's conviction of her mother's innocence. He next

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Emigration from Germany.**

BERLIN, January 17.—Published statistics show that 90,000 emigrants left Germany last year, nearly all going to the United States.

**Accident at an English School.**

LONDON, January 17.—An alarming accident occurred in Salford to-day. The roof of a school house fell in while school was in session, and many of the children were injured, some of them seriously.

The Channel Tunnel Company has been registered as a legal corporation.

The so-called Countess of Derwentwater has renewed her claims before the Courts to the estate and Earldom of Derwentwaters.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

VIENNA, January 17.—Herr Von Pretes has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet.

MADRID, January 17.—The frigate Numancia has sailed from Cadiz for Havana.

Espartero has declined the title of Prince Vergara, offered him by King Amadeus.

VIENNA, January 17.—Baron von Holzgethan has been appointed Minister of Finances for the whole empire, and Herr von Pretic Minister of Finances in the Cis-Leithan Government.

PARIS, January 17.—A number of ex-officers of the army, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, are about to proceed to Japan to instruct the native army in military tactics.

LONDON, January 17.—The treaty of cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast meets with violent opposition in Holland, where it is generally stigmatized as dishonest. The matter will soon come before the States General.

A telegram from the Hague announces that the treaty has been adopted by the upper House, but its rejection in the second chamber is probable.

STOCKHOLM, January 17.—The Swedish parliament assembled to-day. The opening address was delivered by the King in person.

DUBLIN, January 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city last night, at which Cardinal Cullen was present. Resolutions were introduced denouncing the present system of self education in Ireland. The resolutions were received with much favor by the immense crowd assembled, and unanimously adopted. The Cardinal made an eloquent address in favor of the resolutions.

LONDON, January 17.—The King of Denmark has sent his congratulations to Queen Victoria on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The immense crowd assembled, and unanimously adopted. The Cardinal made an eloquent address in favor of the resolutions.

LONDON, January 17.—Duke Coleridge, of counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, to-day continued his exhaustive and convincing address, commenced on Monday last. The speech of counsel will be concluded to-morrow, when the examination of witnesses for the defence will begin.

The *North German Gazette* denies the statement, published in the London *Standard*, that General Von Moltke had expressed his disapproval in a military point of view of the famous march to the sea made by General Sherman's army during the civil war in the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 17.—The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Buyukchekmejeh yesterday, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, January 17, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼; American bonds, 5-20s of 1862, 92; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾.

FRANKFORT, January 17.—United States 5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 17.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 10¾d. Red winter wheat 12s; flour 26s6d.

ANTWERP, January 17.—Petroleum 47 francs for pale American.

## THE JAPANESE.

### Serenade to the Embassy at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—A serenade to the Japanese Embassy last night drew a large crowd, which received Prince Imakura most enthusiastically. He made a response in Japanese, which was translated as follows:

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: It is now a recognized fact in Japan that since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and our country, our true prosperity has greatly increased with our new commercial intercourse. Our advancement in the arts and sciences of the western nations we now consider a substantial benefit to our nation, and desire that with every increase of national intercourse there shall be an increase of international friendship. [Cheers.] With a view of hastening these results and further facilitating the instruction of Japanese in the principles of civilization and conditions, his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno, has commissioned us to visit all those countries having treaties with Japan in the capacity of Ambassadors Plenipotentiary. In coming to your country, the warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof of the friendship of Americans. I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. [Cheers.] Your expression of feeling, when announced to his Imperial Majesty, will be made known throughout Japan, and assist in cementing a mutual friendship between our countries. Which it is the wish of the Japanese people should instantly increase, as by intercourse we get to know each other's real worth.

Mr. De Long, in response to a call of the audience, made a brilliant speech.

### Olive Logan Gives Up on Account of Illness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ROCHESTER, PA., January 17, 1872.

Olive Logan, while on her way to Wheeling this morning to deliver her lecture in that city, was taken ill on the train between here and Pittsburgh. She left the cars here, and returned to Pittsburgh, *en route* for New York, having telegraphed to the different places where appointments had been made for her inability to appear.

### Items from New York.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr. is mentioned as the successor of Fisk as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment.

Arrived, the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. George Wood, formerly Miss Eliza Logan, took place to-day at the St. Cloud hotel, corner of Forty-second and Broadway. Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., read the Episcopal service over the remains. The parlors were thronged with ladies and members of the theatrical profession. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Mayor Hall returned to his office in City Hall about one o'clock to-day. He announced to reporters that he had nothing new to communicate.

Mr. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean Bank, expects to pay a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the depositors on the 25th inst. If he gets the money due from the New York Printing Company he will pay thirty-three per cent.

Another suit for the recovery of $50,000 damages for loss of life through the explosion of the boiler on the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, in July last, was commenced this morning in a Brooklyn court.

It was supposed that the great sugar case of the government against Weed & Co. would have been settled by the payment of about $500,000. It is now stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to ratify any settlement or compromise thus far proposed, although it is believed that as high as $700,000 has been offered, and present indications are that a re-trial of the case may soon take place in the United States District Court.

Bank Examiner Callender has been held to await the decision of the Grand Jury.

In the case of the Erie Railroad Company against Heath & Raphael, Judge Blatchford to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision denying the prayer of the cross bill for substituting service of subpœna upon the solicitor of defendants instead of upon the defendants.

Sheriff Brennan this afternoon received an order from Governor Hoffman, instructing him to send Lawrence Sullivan, now confined in the Tombs under sentence of death for the murder of Captain O'Brien, to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, he having been pronounced hopelessly insane.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Congress, regarding the great prostration of American shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce, and asking the interposition of Congress for its relief, and the better legislation as will enable American builders of iron ships to compete with those of Great Britain.

The banquet this evening in celebration of the birth of Franklin was a fine affair. Rev. Dr. Pruner presided, and among the speakers were Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Erastus Brooks and others.

## XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported with amendments the bill to provide for a Labor Commission. It appropriates $16,400 for salaries of commissioners, gives the clerk $1,400 a year, and $1,000 for stationery.

The amnesty bill came up, and Mr. SUMNER resumed his speech on the pending amendment, the supplementary civil rights bill. He regretted to again occupy the attention of the Senate on this subject, but the allegations of the opponents of this bill, that the colored people did not desire its passage, and that they preferred the removal of rebels' disabilities to the removal of their own, made it his duty to lay before the Senate testimony in favor of the measure which had come up to him from colored people in all parts of the country. He then read a great mass of testimony, consisting of addresses at meetings, resolutions of colored conventions, and letters from representative colored men and private individuals setting forth the grievances of which they complain, and unanimously expressing an earnest desire for the immediate passage of the supplementary civil rights bill. He read for two hours, and closed with an appeal for this as an amendment to the general amnesty bill, so that the rebels might always remember that amnesty came to them coupled with justice to the colored race.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN criticized the phraseology of Mr. Sumner's bill, and proposed a few verbal amendments.

Mr. SUMNER said he would consider and accept them if possible.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, speaking to the merits of the bill, said he was not entirely satisfied that the sentiment of hatred had died out at the South, and I do not more than half like the idea of tempting those who still remain in hostility to this Government to take part in the politics of the country. I would rather that they, by being ineligible, should be made to stand aside for the next forty years hence, when they and we will be all in our graves, it will be found that it would have been better for the future of this country that we had left at least a feeble mark of disapprobation against the greatest crime that was ever perpetrated. I am by no means clear that we are fulfilling the purposes of the Fourteenth amendment, and therefore think it quite important that we should keep and enforce the exceptions contained in the bill as it came from the House, in order that some vitality may be left in that amendment, and that there may be something upon which it may operate. I am brought, however, reluctantly to vote for the amnesty bill with the exceptions in, by two or three different considerations. In the first place, I have respect for the opinions of other people, and I think that those who are other persons to whom I may very properly defer my own judgment. I have the greatest respect for the opinions which have been expressed by representatives of the people in the passage of this bill. I have great respect for the opinion of the President, expressed in his recommendation that an amnesty bill should become a law.

Here Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN took occasion to eulogize the President's wisdom, ability and fidelity, and the confidence reposed in his patriotism and integrity, and if in the heat of political debate his integrity should be assailed he will be unmoved as the rock of Gibraltar is by the waves that rise and fall at its feet. I will give my vote in favor of amnesty in some degree because of the opinion expressed by the representatives of the people, and by the President in whom I have confidence. It may be, too, that there are intelligent men at the South who are excluded from holding office, and who would benefit the public if they were again entrusted with power. I am willing, at all events, to try the experiment to see if there is yet further power in the mild and humane policy which we have pursued heretofore towards those who wickedly rebelled against us.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would move to amend Mr. Hoar's labor commission bill, so as to have five commissioners instead of three, to serve two years instead of one, and to be paid $4,000 instead of $3,000.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that on Thursday he would call up his resolution condemning civil service reform, and address the Senate upon it.

Without acting on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported and passed after considerable opposition, granting pensions on the principle that the widow of a soldier, after she had contracted a second marriage and second widowhood, may be granted a pension.

The legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and was made the special order for next Tuesday. It appropriates about $17,000,000.

A resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Louisville canal was adopted.

Mr. SNAPP offered a resolution that the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission do not meet the approval of the House or people, and that it is inexpedient that they be adopted. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was passed fixing the date of pensions at the time of the discharge or death of the soldier, and extending the time for application to July 1, 1874.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill allowing the importation, free of duty, of machinery for mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, and also machinery for the manufacture of plate glass, which has been the subjects of some length. Messrs. FINKELNBURG and KERR making free trade speeches, which were replied to by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DAWES deprecated this premature discussion. The Committee of Ways and Means was considering the question of how possible to reduce the revenue of the country by the amount of fifty or one hundred millions of dollars, more or less, consistently with the current expenses of government, the public obligations, his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno, has commissioned us to visit all those countries having treaties with Japan in the capacity of Ambassadors Plenipotentiary. In coming to your country, the warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof of the friendship of Americans. I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. [Cheers.] Your expression of feeling, when announced to his Imperial Majesty, will be made known throughout Japan, and assist in cementing a mutual friendship between our countries, which it is the wish of the Japanese people should instantly increase, as by intercourse we get to know each other's real worth.

Mr. De Long, in response to a call of the audience, made a brilliant speech.

### Olive Logan Gives Up on Account of Illness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ROCHESTER, PA., January 17, 1872.

Olive Logan, while on her way to Wheeling this morning to deliver her lecture in that city, was taken ill on the train between here and Pittsburgh. She left the cars here, and returned to Pittsburgh, *en route* for New York, having telegraphed to the different places where appointments had been made for her inability to appear.

### Items from New York.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr. is mentioned as the successor of Fisk as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment.

Arrived, the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. George Wood, formerly Miss Eliza Logan, took place to-day at the St. Cloud hotel, corner of Forty-second and Broadway. Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., read the Episcopal service over the remains. The parlors were thronged with ladies and members of the theatrical profession. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Mayor Hall returned to his office in City Hall about one o'clock to-day. He announced to reporters that he had nothing new to communicate.

Mr. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean Bank, expects to pay a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the depositors on the 25th inst. If he gets the money due from the New York Printing Company he will pay thirty-three per cent.

Another suit for the recovery of $50,000 damages for loss of life through the explosion of the boiler on the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, in July last, was commenced this morning in a Brooklyn court.

It was supposed that the great sugar case of the government against Weed & Co. would have been settled by the payment of about $500,000. It is now stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to ratify any settlement or compromise thus far proposed, although it is believed that as high as $700,000 has been offered, and present indications are that a re-trial of the case may soon take place in the United States District Court.

Bank Examiner Callender has been held to await the decision of the Grand Jury.

In the case of the Erie Railroad Company against Heath & Raphael, Judge Blatchford to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision denying the prayer of the cross bill for substituting service of subpœna upon the solicitor of defendants instead of upon the defendants.

Sheriff Brennan this afternoon received an order from Governor Hoffman, instructing him to send Lawrence Sullivan, now confined in the Tombs under sentence of death for the murder of Captain O'Brien, to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, he having been pronounced hopelessly insane.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Congress, regarding the great prostration of American shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce, and asking the interposition of Congress for its relief, and the better legislation as will enable American builders of iron ships to compete with those of Great Britain.

The banquet this evening in celebration of the birth of Franklin was a fine affair. Rev. Dr. Pruner presided, and among the speakers were Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Erastus Brooks and others.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

Vote on the Equal Rights Bill to be Taken To-day.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

The Question of Adjournment.

FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Startling Developments Promised.

PROGRESS OF THE STEAMBOAT BILL

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1872.

**Mr. Sumner's Second Instalment**

Of his equal rights speech, delivered to-day, consisted principally of statements from colored people complaining of the injustice to which they were subjected throughout the country, simply on account of color. Mr. Frelinghuysen sharply criticised the practicability of the proposed amendment from a purely legal point of view, and convinced the Massachusetts Senator that his proposition would need some modifications before being enacted into a law of the land. It is anticipated to-night that a vote may be reached on this amendment to-morrow, and a careful canvass of the Senate by friends of the measure shows that in case all members are present it will receive three majority.

**The Postal Telegraph Bill.**

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Postoffices and Roads, will report to the Senate to-morrow a bill introduced by him early in the session, and which proposes to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. The bill was amended in Committee in a very few unimportant particulars, and Mr. Pomeroy will ask for immediate action upon it. The bill provides for the incorporation of stockholders therein named, to be known as the Postal Telegraph Company, having headquarters in this city, who shall contract with the Postmaster General for services required in the business of that department. The capital stock is one million dollars. One feature of the bill is that this company is allowed to make special contracts with railroads and newspapers for telegraphic purposes, at rates not to exceed fifty cents per hundred words for night, and seventy-five cents for day transmission.

**Private Bills Passed.**

The Senate passed Mr. Trumbull's bill to-day for the relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to credit Campbell for so much of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars as it can be satisfactorily established by the latter official was consumed in the Custom House building in the Chicago fire. The bill was passed with the view of the United States Courts for the Northern District of Illinois met with some opposition, and went over at the expiration of the morning hour. Several amendments are pending.

**Adjournment.**

Mr. Morton intends calling up his adjournment resolution to-morrow, with the view of pressing it to a vote. The Senate has been canvassed on this proposition, and those Senators in favor of it are confident that it will pass. There is strong opposition, however, to adopting any resolution which will arbitrarily fix the day of adjournment without any regard to the condition or amount of legislation pending. In the House this opposition is still stronger, and it is probable that the bill would not pass there.

**Frauds in the Treasury Department.**

There are various sensational statements current here as to developments of fraud in the Treasury Department, which have been made by the Congressional Committee now investigating there. It is intimated, on what seems to be good authority, that numerous arrests will be made in a few days, and that some high officials are implicated.

**Mr. Hoar's Labor Commission Bill**

Was reported favorably in the Senate to-day. It was amended so as to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars for salaries of Commissioners, and fourteen hundred for clerk. The term of service was left at three years, as fixed by the House.

**The Resignation of Vincent Collyer,**

As Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has been accepted. He has not resigned his membership of the Board. For some time there has been a strong effort from the Pacific coast to secure his removal, and this opposition has been made available by various parties here who were working to attain the same end. Finally, to prevent success in the Board, Mr. Collyer offered his resignation, which the President at once accepted.

**The Steamboat Bill.**

The House Committee on Commerce find that it will be impossible to finish the steamboat bill for several weeks. Those interested in various devices are daily reinforced, and no efforts will be spared to retain the use of all devices now required, and secure the adoption of some others. The Executive Committee on the convention of steamboat owners are evidently making good headway in impressing members with the fairness of the general features of their new bill.

**Snapp Judgment.**

Snapp, of Illinois, successor of Burton C. Cook, to-day made a general attack upon the Postoffice service reform, characterizing it as a cunning decree of the Democracy to get a share of the offices. The resolution with which he prefaced the speech referred to the Civil Service Commissioners as "those seven men called a Commission," and their report as a "document called a report," and declared that neither the House nor the people of these United States are in favor of the recommendations for the appointment of examiners to permit men to enter the public service.

**Territorial Appointments.**

The Territorial delegates have united in a request to the President that hereafter, in making appointments in the Territories, he would select from citizens of the same, as he does in the case of the States. The delegation will meet the President in regard to the matter on Saturday.

**New Public Buildings in St. Louis.**

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to report a bill for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis. The estimated cost of the same is about two millions.

**The Pension Bill**

Passed in the House to-day extends the time for filing applications till January, 1874.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1872.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS TO U. S. COURTS.

Following is the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday, relating to the removal of causes from State Courts into Courts of the United States:

"That no act or acts of Congress respecting the removal of causes from the State Courts into the Courts of the United States shall be introduced or construed in such a manner as to require or authorize the removal into any Court of the United States of any action or suit brought upon or respecting any policy of fire, life or marine insurance, or any contract of a State, where, by the laws thereof, the Company by which such policy shall have been issued shall be required to appoint an attorney residents in such State, on whom process of law may or can be served, or where such Company shall have accepted from the State a license to transact business by agreeing to be therein, and such part of any act as shall be inconsistent herewith be, and is hereby repealed."

### Fatal Accident Near Bourbon, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BOURBON, IND., January 17, 1872.

George Bechtel, living eight miles north of here, was instantly killed by a log, his head being crushed between two saw logs which he was helping to load on a wagon.

### *Fire at the House of Refuge.*

About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the broom factory at the House of Refuge. The fire was first discovered by one of the boys in the stock room of the factory, who reported the fact to the overseer. A small hose was at once applied, which served to check the flames somewhat until the arrival of the steamers, when the fire was soon extinguished. In the stock room there were about one hundred and fifteen tons of dry broom corn, and a large lot of broom handles, which were damaged considerably. The building was also damaged to a great extent. The loss, it is estimated, will reach about $8,000.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Art Association of Pittsburgh, Mr. Jos. Hirner was elected President, Mr. Rahm Vice President, Mr. Paul H. Hacke Treasurer, Thomas P. Houston, Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Backofen, Recording Secretary.

WITH a good conscience, a stout heart, and a dozen or two of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ales, any man ought to make his way through life.

THE best goods and the cheapest for family use is the famous Halford Lederstershire Table Sauce, to be had of every grocer.

## U. S. COURT AT ERIE.

### Titusville Contempt Case Disposed Of—Other Cases Tried.

ERIE, PA., January 17.—The Story oil case has been suspended until to-morrow. U. S. Attorney Swoope occupied during the day. The first cases were against J. D. Archibald and J. T. Russell, of Titusville, for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the Court issued in the bankruptcy case of W. P. Johnston & Co. Argued by Guthrie, Col. Curtis and Judge Johnson for defense; United States Attorney Swoope and Auburn, he having been pronounced hopelessly insane.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Congress, regarding the great prostration of American shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce, and asking the interposition of Congress for its relief, and the better legislation as will enable American builders of iron ships to compete with those of Great Britain.

The banquet this evening in celebration of the birth of Franklin was a fine affair. Rev. Dr. Pruner presided, and among the speakers were Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Erastus Brooks and others.

## THE NEW POLICE FORCE.

### *Meeting of the Police Committee—Officers, Patrolmen, &c., Appointed for the Coming Year—Proposition to Increase the Force.*

Last evening the newly appointed Police Committee of Councils met at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of acting upon the list of policemen to be submitted by Mayor Blackmore.

The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Henry Lloyd, W. J. Friday, Joseph Marshall, J. Harvey Jones, C. B. Seely, Peter Zern, R. H. Smith, John H. Hare, David L. Fleming, David Sims, Robert Watson, S. Dietrich, C. P. Duff, Thomas Pender, Benjamin Darlington, J. M. Gazzam, J. Nelson, and John Semple, Jr.

Mayor's Clerk, Mr. Patterson, Secretary of the Committee, called the meeting to order, after which Mr. John H. Hare, of the Fourth ward, was elected Chairman by a unanimous vote.

The Mayor elect was introduced to the committee by Hon. Jared M. Brush. Mr. Blackmore in a few appropriate remarks assured the committee that he would use his best endeavors to follow in the footsteps of his worthy predecessor, Mayor Brush, and hoped that his business with the Committee would ever be of an harmonious nature, and productive of the best results toward the proper government of the city.

The gentleman's remarks were well received by the Committee. Mayor Blackmore then read over his list of appointments, all of which with but five exceptions in 147 names, were approved of by the Committee. The Mayor elect had nominated Edward Timmony as one of his private detectives, but the Committee opposed the nomination, and George Strain, at present a detective was elected in his place. The other changes were as follows: Swine in the appointment of Mr. Reese, Captain of the Fourteenth ward Station House, in opposition to the Mayor's nominee.

Following is a complete list of the officers and men elected for the ensuing year, their commissions to date from the first of next month.

CHIEF OF POLICE—John Irwin.

CAPTAIN—Joseph S. Cupples.

DAY CAPTAIN—William Reed.

DETECTIVES—Samuel Long, George Strain, Fred. Ruch, John Messner, John Herron, Jas. Scott, Seth Wilmot.

LIEUTENANTS—W. J. Gordon, C. W. Palmer, Samuel Hager, M. W. Hazen, Pat. Pender, Henry McCoy, Robert Irwin, W. S. Musser, Thomas Chidlow, J. B. Wright, W. H. McCormick.

CORNER POLICE—Daniel Sylvis, Harrison Miller, William Brown, John McGrady, John Weisenburg, George Burgin, John Glynn, John Glynn, Nathan Gibbons, Michael Dean, M. D. Doak, John Stacks, Antony Kennedy, James Hare, W. D. Jones, James Miller, John Brown, John J. Morgan, Jno. M. Jones, Saml. B. Reed, Robt. Reed, M. Harrison, Wm. Lorenz, J. H. Rubrington, Thos. Keefer, Jas. D. McInenery, Conrad Seibert, Hall or Harry Bingham, Jas. James Chalfant, Wm. A. Tyre, Jos. McCartney, Mithel Reagan, J. H. Wheeler, Andy O'Hara, John L. Magee, Jno. Mulholland, Thos. Hagan, Wm. Miller, Hugh McMullen, John Lyons, James Boyd, Philip Stax, Robt. Hamilton, Michael Reilly, John Hood, David Campbell, Henry Gregeper, Jno. Wardell, Charles Meiringer, John O. White, John Trimble, Lucius Schwer, Charles Kane, Lewis O'Donnell, James Wagoner, James Gowdy, James McSwiggen, Michael Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, J. K. Stewart, D. W. Turner, Lewis Eckert, A. J. Sturgis, Wm. Elliott, Wm. Johnston, John Gelston, Neal McFadden, Joseph Irwin, W. Quirk, Samuel Maine, John Bannon, Wm. Schmeltz, Michael Ford, Thomas Moorhead, John Freel, Wm. Kelly, Clemens Kruter, Edward Malloy, Thomas Conway, Patrick Cunningham, John Keitz, George W. Coulter, James Gallagher.

EAST LIBERTY STATION HOUSE—CAPTAIN—Samuel Lusk.

LIEUTENANT—Michael Doyle, Adam Tomer, Samuel L. McWilliams.

TWENTY WARD STATION HOUSE—CAPTAIN—James Merriner.

LAWRENCEVILLE POLICE—John Costello, Henry Ernest, Harrison A. Brigher, Fred. Fuller, Geo. Kinchella, Wm. Musselbacher, Jas. L. Stokely, Hugh Foster.

OTHER DISTRICTS—Geo. W. Kearns, J. O'Neil, David Bailey, Samuel Patterson, Jas. Patterson, Mathias Heimer, Michael Delehanty.

NIGHT WATCHMAN AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—James Todd.

CAPTAIN OF ELEVENTH WARD STATION HOUSE—Samuel Irwin.

CAPTAIN OF FOURTEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE—William Reese.

SIXTEENTH WARD—POLICE—Charles Koll, James Horton.

CAPTAIN OF SEVENTEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE—Thomas Fagan.

LAMP WASHERS—Edward Kennedy, Walter Kirkpatrick, Patrick Conway, Jas. McDonald, Roger Jefferys, Alex. Dalzell.

SUPERINTENDENTS—Wm. R. McKnight, Wm. Baxter, E. H. Warren, M. Gagert, G. W. Sellers, M. Haddock, John Green, R. Fewer, John Gibson, D. Keating, J. Minerly, A. Gilderow, Edward McDonough, Jas. Cunningham, Fred. Fallbush, S. B. Marsteller, David Bailey, Chas. Cramer, Thomas P. Hatch, Chas. Stone, Fred. Miller, Henry Kruse.

The Committee will meet at the Mayor's office on next Monday, at nine o'clock, with their bonds ready.

Mr. Hare was anxious that three more men be added to the regular police force, maintaining that certain portions of the city, especially in the new districts, were not as well guarded as they should be.

Col. Phillips was opposed to any increase at present, on the grounds that the city expenses were now sufficiently heavy. He thought it best to make the appropriations for police, and then the committee could act more intelligently on the matter.

After some discussion on the matter it was laid over for the present.

On motion adjourned.

### *That Secretaryship.*

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Water Commissioners met for the purpose of electing a Secretary. The names of some twenty candidates were presented, no choice was made, although a large amount of balloting was done. How long this election is to be deferred has not yet been developed, but the matter should be brought to a focus. Now that the Board has been reorganized for another year, its highly important business should be judiciously and carefully attended to, and its proceedings recorded in a competent and faithful manner, for the satisfaction of the public and the future usefulness of the Commission.

### ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE police agony is over.

WACHTEL, the great German tenor, next Monday.

ONLY ten cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

THE Art Association contemplates an exhibition at an early day.

THE Committee on Appeals is to do active service in Councils this year.

DR. O. H. ORMSBY, of this city, was established in Philadelphia on Tuesday night.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Mails* Pittsburgh "our West Pennsylvania suburb." Modest.

MR. W. C. MORELAND was much better last evening. His malady was a nervous attack.

CAPT. J. D. MANOR, who died on Monday, will be buried, with Masonic honors, this morning.

AN evening paper mixes up the "Municipal Record" with the city printing in a ridiculous manner.

THE Printing Committee of Councils will meet at Morgan's office for organization to-morrow evening at half past seven.

THE necessary improvements are being made in the offices of the old lock-up, so that it can be used by the Mayor in hearing the police cases.

YESTERDAY morning Mary Thainor made an information against Ann Sullivan, charging her with assault and battery. Alderman Taylor has issued a warrant.

FRED WEIGAS's barber shop was entered by thieves during the prior portion of Monday, and robbed of a quantity of cups, brushes, razors, &c. No arrests have been made.

C. W. BENNEY, Esq., Secretary, sends us a copy of the seventeenth annual report of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of Allegheny, neatly printed in pamphlet form.

JOSEPH D. CONREY, blacksmith, late of Martinsburg, West Virginia, and now residing in or near Allegheny, will hear of something to his advantage by calling on Col. Stewart, postmaster, in his office, Custom House building.

MR. LITTELL is determined that the "Retrenchment and Reform" Committee of Councils shall not be held as a laughing stock this year, as it had been in the past.

WHATEVER necessity there may have been for the placing of the turn table at the Pitts

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.


A PROJECT is on foot among the various life insurances of the country, looking to the establishment of an information bureau, the object of which is to mutually acquaint each other with all rejected applications for life insurance, with the cause of such rejection in each case. Considerable losses are said to have been from time to time incurred by pretty nearly every company in the country, from the insurance of applicants who were physically unsound, after they had been so pronounced by the medical examiners of other companies to which they had previously applied. The movement in question is for the purpose of mutual self-protection against fraudulent misrepresentations of this character, the evils resulting from which are reported to have been gradually on the increase for several years. The plan is now under consideration by the various companies, and it is said to be the general opinion that the scheme is entirely feasible, and that, while calculated to put a stop to the particular evils complained of, it will also tend to promote a better understanding and more reciprocal feeling among insurance institutions generally.

THE question of alcoholism is gradually being accepted by scientists, philosophers and legislators as one of the most important problems of the age. We have already referred to the extraordinary progress in England of a political alliance formed with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of alcoholic liquor by legal means. A remarkable document, which cannot fail to operate as a powerful auxiliary agent to the purposes of the society, has recently been signed and published by three hundred of the leading physicians of London, setting forth their belief that, while the use of alcohol is necessary in certain cases, it is prescribed by medical practitioners too generally, and with too little sense of their responsibility in the matter. They state, also, that its value as an article of diet is immensely exaggerated; and that they hold it to be the duty of every medical practitioner to exert his utmost influence in inculcating habits of great moderation in the use of alcoholic liquids; characterizing the drinking habits of the people as "one of the greatest evils of the day," and pledging themselves to the support of any wise legislation which tends to restrict within proper limits the use of alcoholic beverages. Such a paper, from such a source, should carry with it great weight.

THE specie payment bill introduced into the House last Monday is not received with much favor either in financial circles generally or by the press of the country at large, and it is not likely that it will pass. There is, of course, some difference of view with regard to the merits of the measure, but the preponderant opinion is one of opposition to it, not merely because the scheme itself is a complicated one whose tendency would be to place the government in an embarrassing position, but because it is considered that the laws of supply and demand are a far better regulator of matters of finance than is the government, and that any tampering with the currency by means of legislation could only be productive of results more or less disastrous in their character. The better opinion appears to be that when the country is ready for specie payment, it will come of itself, from the operation of natural agencies and without the interposition of law-making, and if it is not ready, the proposed measure would not be permanent. Twelve months ago the price of gold ranged from twenty to thirty; it is now down to eight and nine. This steady appreciation of currency value has resulted from the increasing wealth of the country and the universal confidence which is felt in the ability and intention of the government to redeem its obligations. Left to their own action, this confidence and these resources will carry paper to the value of gold more rapidly as well as more safely than any forced efforts can possibly do. This is a matter in which it is wise to let well enough alone.

PITTSBURGHERS are never troubled about the snow and ice which are allowed to accumulate on their pavements. Perhaps we think ourselves above being concerned for such a trifle, and the agitation of the subject would probably enlist little if any sympathy, unless from some unlucky pedestrian who had suffered in person by the nuisance. We may therefore be supposed to be in a state of mind to appreciate the comical side of the display of partisan feeling lately called forth in Paris, by the neglect of somebody to remove the snow not only from the pavements but from the streets. It was left, it seems, to encumber them for several days, a theme of reproaches and wrangling on all the time between active members of the various political parties into which the people are divided. The Imperialists loudly declared that in the days of the empire no such enormity could have offended the eyes and feet; M. HAUSSMANN would not have allowed it. He always had the snow swept away almost before it had reached the ground. The Republicans of the municipal council cleared themselves of blame by charging the neglect on M. ALPHAND, ex-engineer *imperial*, whose resignation they called for. At length, M. THIERS visiting the city, was surprised and annoyed to find the snow still lying in the street. In pursuit of the cause of so unpardonable a delinquency on the part of somebody in the chief of the State, he fell in conversation with a sweeper and then with M. LEAN SAY, who informed him that there was a lack of sweepers, those useful functionaries having either emigrated, or been sentenced to the hulks. Whereupon THIERS declared, laughing, that "amnesty is manifestly become a measure necessary to the public health and safety."

WE have been waiting with not a little interest for the response of the Revenue Reformers and pronounced Free Traders to the formal proposition made to Congress by the American Industrial League, that tea and coffee be placed on the free list—that is, on the list of imported articles paying no duty. So far there has been no response whatever. The Reformers pretend to desire cheaper manufactured articles. The duty collected from tea and coffee amounts, say, to thirty million dollars annually. There is tea and coffee in every bar of iron, pound of nails, and every article made in our country. One of the principal items of the cost of whatever is manufactured throughout the world is the cost of living, of which depends very much on the cost of living; and into the cost of living enter, with other things, tea and coffee. Now our consistent Reformers refuse to cheapen the cost of living—they don't want to cheapen the cost of production in this way. Their plan is to force labor down or wholly out of employment, by throwing open our markets to foreign competition. The naked truth is, the cry of Revenue Reform is raised directly in the interest of foreign manufacturers. They don't want to manufacture at home. If it were not so—if cheaper productions with a preference for home interest were the object in view, then whatever would tend to accomplish it would be accepted, and the proposition for free tea and coffee embraced. Free imported iron and other foreign productions, which can as well be made in this country, are preferred to free tea and coffee, which we do not grow, but are consumed by every man, woman and child in the land. It is difficult to conceive of an intellect so weak that cannot comprehend the bearing of the subject.

### THE MASK OF HOLY HORROR.

The lives of most men and women have more or less of that bound up within them which is secret and hidden, and whereof the world in its most prying mood knows nothing. Even the most notorious of what are recognized as public characters preserve their secret things—things that never come to light, except in the blaze of some tremendous explosion that shatters the whole fabric of conventional duplicity within which they have been concealed.

This same conventional duplicity seems to be a necessity of social life. There are few, if any, people in civilized communities who do not wilfully or involuntarily carry with them to the grave a record of deception practised on themselves and others. The number who could triumphantly pass the ordeal of being morally turned inside out, may be put down as infinitesimal. Furthermore, the operation would be neither pleasant nor profitable.

Once in a while, however, some unhappy victim has to undergo the process, and it is usually the complement of a terrible catastrophe of which the motive cause is commonly divorce or death. It was death in the case of JAMES FISK, Jr. Open and scandalous as his profligacy had been, no one would ever have probed its lowest, blackest depth of depravity, had not the pistol shot of STOKES pierced what of obscurity yet remained about it and let in upon it the full light of day. We had some glimpses of the awful skeleton in this gay and reckless joker's closet, but it was only that light which enabled us to analyze the whole hideous anatomy.

Now, FISK ostentatiously exposed himself to public view. If ever a man lived in a glass house he did. Everybody thought they could see into every crack and cranny of it; and yet there was something in one corner invisible to all but three persons—himself, his mistress and his murderer.

When that last corner was laid bare good men and women turned their heads away; the frivolous put their hands before their faces and peeped through the fingers; the prurient eagerly gazed their unwholesome fill; the pharisaical lifted up their hands and eyes in holy horror and thanked God they were not as this man had been.

The innately good—and there *is* salt of the earth, spite of the sneering of the cynics—*could* not have been as he was. The frivolous might have been led—by the temptation that he had—to follow in his course. The prurient would have sneaked or rushed down the same path that led him to destruction had they possessed his shrewdness or audacity. The pharisaical, in more instances than is well to compute, would have revelled in his opportunities, if they could but have felt there was no risk of being found out.

There are others to-day, how many who can tell?—men of excellent standing in every relation in life, at home and abroad, among family and friends; in short in every circle where they are acquainted or received. All is pure and bright with them on the surface while they live, and ninety-nine hundredths of them are believed to be worthy of the encomiums bestowed on them that are preached at their funerals. But there has been a taint upon them, of which only themselves and the soiled ones whom they sought in secret knew. They have been and are as licentious as FISK, without FISK's bravado to brazen it out before their fellow men. And it is among this class that, except in the company of a few confidential cronies of their own kidney, the worst symptoms of holy horror have displayed themselves. Well, it is better, after all, that hideous deformity should wear a mask. Public morality is best promoted by keeping the sores that fester near it out of sight.

### AN INTERESTING SYNOD.

One of the most important acts of M. THIERS's Administration is probably his recent decree which provides for a meeting of the Reformed Church of France in a national synod. The Free Church of France is most familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic as the organized representative of French Protestantism, as delegates from its synod have more than once visited the Presbyterian churches of America. Some readers may not even know that a large majority of the French Protestants are connected, not with the Free Church but with the National Church, which is recognized and aided by the State. The last synod of the National Church met in 1659, and held its sessions during two months, its moderator being DAILLE, so distinguished for his writings, especially for his book on "The Right Use of the Fathers." When it adjourned, it adjourned to meet again in three years, but as its meeting always depended on the good pleasure of a Papist King, the members, no doubt, felt that their future assembly was a matter of some uncertainty. Though only seven years before this memorable meeting, that is in 1652, LOUIS XIV., then King of France, had solemnly confirmed the edict of NANTZ, by which HENRY IV. had granted toleration and many privileges to his Protestant subjects, they knew well that his majesty regarded them with no favor. In fact, they were never permitted to meet again in Synod, and worse things than any such deprivation awaited them. By the revocation of the Edict of Nantz in 1685, fifty thousand Protestant families, the most ingenious and industrious portion of the population, were driven into banishment, and the Protestants who remained in the country were objects of persecution until the Revolution. Under the first NAPOLEON the National Church received legal recognition, and its right to hold Synods, "with the consent of the chief of the State," was conceded. But M. THIERS happens to be the first chief of the State who has ever been willing to permit a Protestant Synod to assemble. As a consequence of the failure of the Synod to meet, the French National Church has remained without a Confession of Faith, or any general and uniform system of ecclesiastical discipline, and as a result of these defects, as they are called by many, the teaching of its pulpits has been marked by great varieties of doctrine, while many abuses are alleged to exist which call for the intervention of authority. For many years the Free Church has been the refuge of both laity and clergy who disliked the latitudinarianism and irregularities of the National Church; and the National Church has in some instances become the refuge of teachers whose opinions had become too liberal or too broad to afford satisfaction in the congregations of the more orthodox church. It is, however, claimed by the advocates of a confession that the National Church theology is still in the ascendant, and that the rationalists and heretics of different grades form a rather inconsiderable minority, and it is confidently anticipated that when the Synod meets "it will, almost without doubt, adopt an orthodox confession, and organize the National Church on an evangelical basis." This view seems justified by the apprehensions with which the rationalistic members of the body look forward to the action of the Synod. They are arming for all in their power to prevent the Chief of the State from giving his consent to the convocation, and they make no secret of their opinion that when the Church was getting on so comfortably without a Synod, it was foolish to desire its action. M. THIERS also confesses the concern for the "repose of souls with which he anticipates the religious controversies to which the proceedings of the Synod may give rise. When the members of the Protestant Consistory called on the President lately to thank him for issuing the necessary decree, the old statesman talked to them in a strain which it is touching to read. He declared that he was "penetrated with the most profound respect for the human conscience, and that he would never cease to endeavor to maintain religious liberty in all its integrity." "An immense majority" of the French Protestants had asked him to convoke the Synod, and "he could not help yielding to the request." And then he implored them to think of the condition of France, and of its need of peace, conjuring them not to allow religious questions to be reduced to the political divisions by which it has been incessantly distracted. Claiming no influence over their religious convictions, THIERS closed by offering them any assistance in his power to aid them in the accomplishment of their "mission of peace." A gentle and graceful hint, which may not be without effect, but time will show.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are becoming earnest in the matter of reforming their municipal affairs—the outcomes of recklessness and extravagance, whereof a sixty million debt is the startling proof. Reform organizations, irrespective of party, are already numerous, embracing the better part of the community, who have so long permitted things to drift that they now find that them must organize in sheer self-defense. Now is the time to be up and doing, talk. It is to be observed that mere talk in such cases is going out of fashion—which is one of the encouraging signs of the times. It seems probable that the special election for State Senator in the Fourth District, soon to come off, will turn on this point. The District is usually overwhelmingly Republican. The Reformers are strong there, and Republicans are largely in the movement. With those "who understand it," the following by the Philadelphia *Post*, straightout Republican, read in this connection, is "significant," as the phrase is:

> "The people of the Fourth district should not sacrifice their influence by electing to the place a man of inferior capacity and influence. They have a responsibility which cannot be evaded. They will do a great wrong to the whole city by electing any man who is not pledged to Reform in Philadelphia, and who has not the ability to effectively perform his duty. The people especially want a Senator *who will oppose corruption in Philadelphia*, and the Republican party only asks of him that, when national issues are involved, he will act with the general organization. We cannot afford to sacrifice our finances and the local interests merely because some clever politician announces that he is a patriot and in favor of the re-election of Grant. The *Post* believes that Grant will be re-elected, and that he should be, but at the same time it is firm in the opinion that the popularity of the National Administration should not be the cloak to mural incompetency and corruption.
>
> "Therefore we ask the voters of the Fourth district to look to their Senator. Let him be a representative Pennsylvanian, a man of ability and independence, a Republican because of his principles, but not a Republican of the Ring. After that the people of the whole city must be aroused to the danger of the continuation of the rule of politicians, and must put an emphatic end to the shows of the men who expect to elect themselves without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people."

THE cultivation of tobacco in Western North Carolina is assuming considerable dimensions and importance. Within the past two years a new tobacco growing region has been developed in Buncombe, Yancy, Madison and other North Carolina counties west of the Blue Ridge. The present year two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco are for sale at Asheville.

THE *Press* speaks of Pittsburgh as the "West Pennsylvania suburb" of Philadelphia, which is very cruelly. Not to be outdone, Pittsburgh will consent to regard Philadelphia as her East Pennsylvania suburb. There's nothing like doing the fair thing, you know, when it comes to be a question of magnanimity. We out here don't mind it.

THE great free library scheme of Chicago promises to be abundantly successful. Aside from the large number of donations of books made in this country, the contributions in England are already so extensive that the only available place that could be found in which to store them was a mammoth room in the Crystal Palace.

THE New York *Sun* has found out a way to whip Spain without firing a cannon. The plan is simply to cut off the supplies which Spain draws from our markets. By this method, it argues, Havana could be starved into surrender in a fortnight.

## *The Battle for Reform.*

[Washington correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Mr. Carpenter's new departure was unexpected. During the short vacation, and up to the very day Carpenter rose to cast ridicule upon the measure, the President was giving daily audience to the Civil Service Commission, and in connection with them and the heads of the departments was striving to set the new reform machinery in motion. The work was earnest on the President's part. But while he was busy with it, those who claim to be his special friends were clogging his way, holding his hands, and perplexing him with the old style prayers and demands for appointments. Against them all the President was firm, and from him, and from Cabinet officers, those dealers in the spoils received the one reply, that under the new system the recommendations of Congressmen were of no special value, and appointments without competitive examination could not be made.

As the telegraph has but too truly informed the country, there are signs of revolt against the loss of patronage all round the Congressional sky. And Carpenter has chosen to lead in the battle against reform, to style it a popular delusion, and to introduce a measure declaring it unconstitutional. And he, forsooth, claims to be one of the special representatives of the President. He certainly belongs with Conkling, and Morton, Chandler, Cameron, Howe, Edmunds, and others who made their names prominent in the battle against investigation. But in it all their friendship for the President was used only as a cloak to cover purposes of their own, or as a shield behind which to hide.

The course of these men since the session began has been the course of enemies and not of friends, and those who have opposed them, and thus far defeated them at every point, are not on that account foes of the administration.

UNTIL a very recent date, the immense region of country lying between the ninety-seventh meridian of West longitude and the Rocky Mountains was regarded as an uninhabitable desert, of not the slightest economic value, either as a pastoral or agricultural domain. Recent experiments, however, instituted for the purpose of testing its productive capacity and resources, show that this apparently arid and sterile waste is destined at no distant period to become an exceedingly valuable agricultural and pastoral territory. During the past three years numerous experiments have been made with grain, grasses, trees, &c., at different points, with results of the most favorable character. Excellent yields of wheat, rye, barley, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, sorghum, lucerne, timothy, clover and Hungarian grass have been obtained; while trees of nearly all kinds, fruit-bearing and otherwise, whether transplanted or produced from seed or from cuttings, have done remarkably well; quite equaling, it is said, the ordinary growth of nurseries. These experiments have all been made without irrigation, the object being to test the possibility of planting trees and plants depending on the rainfall, without the agency of artificial moisture. The leading interests of these plains, after reclamation, will be cattle, horses and sheep; but it is quite important to know that the settler may grow his own timber, adorn his homestead with shrubbery, fill his yards with nutritious fodder, and produce grains and other food required for his family and all the year round, without being compelled to resort to the costly processes of artificial watering. The practicability of the growth of remunerative crops over nearly the whole of this vast district, is now fully conceded by those who have studied the climate and resources of the country, and it is probable that the increasing population of the United States will within a comparatively few years carry with it the most important and rapid spread of settlements and civilization over the principal portion of this hitherto forbidding and avoided "Great American Desert."

FOSTER BLODGETT has flanked his enemies at last. There are reasons for believing that this somewhat notorious public personage had been selected for promotion quite on account of the character of a scape-goat of ex-Governor BULLOCK and other parties who left the State while grave criminal charges were pending against them, as for any violation of the laws on his own part. It is also pretty well known that whatever acts were done by him to the public injury during his management of the Georgia State Railroad, were performed under the direction of ex-Governor BULLOCK, and did not result to his pecuniary benefit. So much, indeed, has been admitted by BULLOCK himself since his flight from the State. Considering, however, the danger in which he stood of being convicted in the Courts on the indictments for larceny found and pending against him, and the utter improbability of procuring a pardon under a Democratic State Administration, BLODGETT, a few days prior to the inauguration of Governor SMITH, applied to acting Governor COOLEY for a full and unconditional pardon for the alleged offenses for which he had not been tried, and one of the last official acts of the Governor was the issue of the pardon in question. The troubles of BLODGETT are therefore now at an end, and for the first time in two years he knows what it is to walk abroad without fear of arrest, imprisonment or criminal procedure against him. It is to be hoped he may profit by the past, be shrewd in him, and refuse hereafter to become the tool of any man or clique, even should a seat in the United States Senate be promised as the reward of his compliance.

CONSERVATISM currently is naturally manifested in the New York *Herald*, which is the sole bulwark of defense which the counsel of Stokes will pursue when the case comes to trial. While no clue to the course has yet been given, there are some reasons for supposing that the first point urged will be that Fisk did not die of the wound inflicted by Stokes, but from lack of medical care; and that an attempt will be made to show that the perforation of the intestines was produced by a bullet, but by a medical instrument during the process of probing. Second; that the killing was justifiable homicide; that Fisk himself was armed, and was actually in search of Stokes, and that it was a mere chance that the former was shot instead of the latter. Third; that the act was one of justifiable insanity, or mania produced by the influence of Fisk toward Stokes, whose loveless and ruined condition, it will be argued, had crazed him.

CONSIDERING that the tobacco lands of Virginia are reported by their owners to be every year growing poorer and less productive, the fact that the total collections in the State of Virginia for tobacco, since March 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870, amounted to $11,472,557 16, being an excess of $9,998,733 40, more than was collected under the previous administration for forty-four months prior to March 1, 1869, under a tax on plug tobacco one-fifth greater than the present rate, in addition to the taxes paid at the factory, through the purchase by the manufacturer of the proper stamps, may perhaps be taken as constructive evidence that honesty and efficiency have had more or less to do with it.

THE change which is taking place in the main current and channel of the Mississippi river from the wharf at St. Louis to the opposite side of the river, carries with it a considerable sediment of perplexity. The river at that point is the boundary between Missouri and Illinois, and if St. Louis undertakes to construct artificial obstructions to disturb the current and bring the channel back to the Missouri side, East St. Louis, on the Illinois side, may go to work to counteract these efforts, and there is no telling where the war may end. The matter will probably have to be regulated by Congress.

MISSIONARY effort does not always tend in one direction. Occasionally those who go forth to turn others from the error of their ways unaccountably get turned themselves. Thus, for instance, an enthusiastic Unitarian minister departed some time since for British India, intent on converting the benighted Hindoos from the faith of Juggernault. Intelligence of the conversion of the Society that sent him out on learning that he has recently embraced the religion of Brahma and has joined a church of that denomination in Bengal. He was known as the Rev. C. H. Dall, and he declares the change is as sincere as it was involuntary.

THE following story is said to be authentic: A citizen of the United States having business in connection with the Alabama arbitration, in a recent conversation at Geneva with Chief Justice Cockburn, said, in answer to a remark from his lordship that he hoped the case would not last long: "Well, Sir, I guess you will find that this snake has the very longest tail you ever saw unwinded in your life." The Lord Chief Justice, it is said, thought of his unhappy brother, Chief Justice Bovell, of the Common Pleas, who is trying the Tichborne case, and sighed audibly.

THE Postoffice of a Long Island village having last week been broken open by burglars, the Postmaster determined to punish them should they make another attempt. On the following night, therefore, he set a trap-gun in such a manner that any one entering the building without certain precautions would receive the contents of the weapon in his body. After making all preparations, he retired, but returned for something, forgot his trap, and, on entering the door, received the full charge in his lower limbs, dying about two hours afterwards.

THE Mobile *Register* is stirring the pride of the citizens of that port. Jerusalem, Tyre and Sidon, it says, were great commercial cities, and yet had not a tithe of the advantages of Mobile. The inference of the glory that awaits the metropolis of Alabama is therefore plain, and the *Register* calls upon the people to be up and doing accordingly. It is to be hoped the result may not be carried out to the end, however.

THE Prussian Minister of Public Works has ordered that all railway carriages of every class shall be warmed by stoves that cannot be opened, burst or broken; the fuel for which is a chemically prepared compressed charcoal. The railway horrors by fire in this country would be apt to make a great many people wish for some kind of public officer who might be endowed with the same beneficent authority.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There was a grand race on the Hudson a few days ago. An ice boat was matched against a railway train. The locomotive was powerful and its load light, but though the wind was unsteady, the boat flew away from it like a bird, beating the iron horse badly, and covering one stretch of six miles in five minutes.

Says the St. Louis *Republican:* "However cheap oranges may be in the Atlantic cities, they are not so here. General Beale sold from Joe Jefferson's plantation, last week, three hundred barrels in one lot at ten dollars per barrel around, and for the best Louisiana our dealers are now paying thirteen dollars per barrel, and one dollar per barrel expenses in the shape of commissions for buying, drayage, insurance and freight."

Every small town has at least one cow of depraved moral character—a cow who stays out all night, pilfering and disturbing the rest of nervous slumberers. The Weston, Mo., *Platform* devotes nearly a column to a bovine vagrant of that village, recently converted into beef. It says of her: "The old cow in her time robbed every farm wagon in the county, opened every gate in town, and the stones that have been bounced on her venerable hide would pave five miles of turnpike."

Captain Baker, of African fame, is convinced that vultures detect the whereabouts of the carrion they prey on by the sense of sight and not of smell. They will swoop down from a height and distance of miles on a red blanket, under the mistaken impression that they see the gory carcass of an ox, but they have been known to pass near putrefying dead elephants hidden in the jungle, seemingly unaware of the banquet that was spread for them.

A Zanesville paper tells of a young couple bent so eagerly on matrimony that they drove twenty-three miles in an open wagon, with the thermometer seventeen degrees below zero, to get a certificate. Their hands, feet, noses and ears were all more or less frost bitten; but they got thawed out and united. They then started to drive back again, and have not since been heard of. Probably a coolness arose between them and they ran away from home and each other.

They have a sensible way of trying those accused of the lesser crimes in Saxony. The jury is composed of seven members, three legal gentlemen and four laymen. A majority of the number can render a verdict provided at least one lawyer concurs.

Quite a sensation was last Sunday caused in a Fifth avenue (New York) church, by a young lady who, having perhaps listened to a more than ordinarily dogmatic sermon, suddenly turned round in her pew and caught a number of ramine barks. For about three-quarters of an hour she thus, at intervals, attracted the attention of the congregation, several of whom became nervous and left the church before the services were concluded.

A brother of Dr. Livingston has addressed a letter to James Gordon Bennett, thanking him for fitting out the *Herald* expedition for the rescue of the lost explorer.

A curious coincidence is noted in the debts of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. That of New York is $28,482,702; that of Massachusetts $29,604,364, while that of our own State is not quite $29,000,000.

It is computed by a prominent Chicago architect that at least three miles of fronts in the burnt district on the South Side will be rebuilt for commercial purposes during the coming season, and that the new structures will in every respect favorably compare with the old.

A society was recently organized in New York whose object is said to be the collection of all unemployed labor into a military enlistment, to be employed in improving the public highways and marine, the cost of the labor to be the price of the land.

The murder market in New York is steady. Convictions weak with a downward tendency. Chances for new trials brisk and improving. Certainties of execution scarcely quoted at all. There are eight convicted murderers in the Tombs and four awaiting the action of the Courts. Only one is counted on as a sure contribution to the gallows, and he is a poor Irishman who killed his wife in a drunken quarrel, not enough to his pecuniary benefit. So much, indeed, has been admitted by BULLOCK himself since his flight from the State. Considering, however, the danger in which he stood of being convicted in the Courts on the indictments for larceny found and pending against him, and the utter improbability of procuring a pardon under a Democratic State Administration, BLODGETT, a few days prior to the inauguration of Governor SMITH, applied to acting Governor COOLEY for a full and unconditional pardon for the alleged offenses for which he had not been tried, and one of the last official acts of the Governor was the issue of the pardon in question. The troubles of BLODGETT are therefore now at an end, and for the first time in two years he knows what it is to walk abroad without fear of arrest, imprisonment or criminal procedure against him. It is to be hoped he may profit by the past, be shrewd in him, and refuse hereafter to become the tool of any man or clique, even should a seat in the United States Senate be promised as the reward of his compliance.

### Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated. Under this state of things, evil humors are allowed to form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretory organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great vegetable tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to those owners of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for that constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, vital energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.


English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES. For sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Fine VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

STENCILS

Burning Brands for Cigar Makers, Brewers, Distillers and others; all kinds of Fancy Burning Brands for any grade of cigars. Special attention is invited to the celebrated "Eureka Cigar Box Brand," manufactured at short notice, at W. A. HUNTING'S Stencil and Burning Rooms, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. 7th

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.


## PERSONAL.

Susan B. Anthony admits that more than forty-five thousand people have heard her lecture on "The Social Evil." The question might arise, whether this wasn't equivalent to the lecture becoming a social evil itself.

Washington society has long marveled over the softness, purity and tone of Madame Catacazy's complexion. The milk in the cocoanut has at length been accounted for. It was found in her bath tub, which was filled with the fragrant juice of that tropical and indigestible fruit.

Rumors of an awful scandal buzz and rumble round the London Clubs. If there be any truth in it, divorce will become the rage and fashion, and all England will be but an expanded edition of our own Chicago. The whisper is, that the once fat and jolly Princess Mary of Cambridge has resolved to sever the conjugal tie between herself and husband, the Prince Teck. The suit will not be had on teeth-nical grounds either, but on downright proof of the basest kind of infidelity and unkindness on the Prince's part.

So the story about "Coal Oil Johnny" having saved a handsome remnant of his once colossal fortune, and being a connoisseur in the collection of diamonds, hasn't a word of truth in it, after all. Mr. Steele, grown a wiser if not sadder man, is simply a baggage-master on Romeseville, on the O. U. and A. Railroad, and he has no money wherewith to buy diamonds, wished he them never so much.

Mr. John Foster, in his "Life of Charles Dickens," impugns the veracity of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia *Press*. Dr. Mackenzie said that the idea of "Oliver Twist" was suggested to the then youthful novelist by Mr. George Cruickshank, the once eminent caricaturist. This Mr. Foster acrimoniously denied. Now Mr. Cruickshank writes to the London *Times* to say that the basis of the story really was an inspiration of his own, on which Dickens agreed to write, though a difference of opinion occurred "as to what sort of a boy the hero should be." So the venerable Doctor was right, after all.

Speaking of George Cruickshank, the New York *World* has the following about him: Temperance people will claim the indefatigable activity of the veteran George Cruickshank as a convincing testimony to the virtues of cold water. No more intemperate preacher of temperance certainly than this astonishing old man of eighty has ever lived, and a card just designed by him for the American bibliophile and publisher, Mr. J. W. Bouton, as certainly proves that age has not withered the force of his fancy nor withered the force of his hand. This sketch is as full of life as any one of the myriad creatures of the brain which made the name of Cruikshank a power in the days of Southey and Scott. All this cold water may have done for Cruickshank. But Lord Brougham was as full of life at an age as advanced, and Lord Brougham agreed with Dr Johnson, that port was best for men and brandy for heroes.

The famous Academy of France is an assemblage of the most distinguished scientific and literary men of the nation. They have always sought to avoid religious as well as political collision among themselves as a body. But they have just been shadowed by a little cloud of unpleasantness, of which one individual's bigotry is the cause. The other day they conferred the fauteuil of an Academician to M. Littré, one of the foremost philologists of Europe and a remarkable scientific scholar. But M. Littré is a Rationalist, and now Monsignour Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, apparently afraid of becoming infected with heretical ideas, has sent in his resignation as a member.

His Royal Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander Teck, Count of Hohenstein, whose violations of the Seventh Commandment, of Westward and marital regulations generally threaten to disrupt his domestic establishment, is the son of Duke Alexander, of Wurtemberg, and the Countess Hohenstein, and was born August 27, 1837. According to German law the marriage of the Duke and Countess was morganatic, or "left-handed," consequently the three children resulting therefrom ranked only as Counts and Countesses of Hohenstein. On December 1, 1863, when a decree of the King of Wurtemberg made them of Prince and Princesses Teck.

When the news arrived at Havana that Count Valmaseda was to remain as Captain General in Cuba, the volunteers of Matanzas, Jovellanos, Macha chanas to soothe the savage breast, but a doubt may be entertained that it will soften the heart of this second Alva.

Henry Ward Beecher and Charlotte Cushman receive $1,000 each for informing the people of Chicago what they know about what they claim to be acquainted with.

The champion vaccinators of the State of Iowa are Drs. French and Grant, of Davenport. On Friday last, they vaccinated the entire force of men at work on the new bridge, six hundred and fifteen or more in number.

Answering one question by asking another has always been considered a habit characteristic of the Yankee, but that bluff Yorkshire blacksmith, the Rev Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has dodged and nobly replies, "Could I give my heart for money?" in response to the interrogation, "Will you become pastor of Hepworth church, New York, at a salary of $15,000?"

Samuel Price, of Lewisburg, Governor of Virginia during the rebellion, is president of the convention that is to make a new constitution for West Virginia. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks that, "considering the composition of the convention, the choice is a good one, that Price is a representative man."


Haworth & Dewhurst,

(Successors to W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

No. 251 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned having purchased the Stock of William H. Kirkpatrick & Co., will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.

HAWORTH & DEWHURST.
No. 251 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 20th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by my successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 22d day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same is to be conducted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and DAVID McCANDLESS, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS to the common stock is Seventy-five Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
General Partners.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

C. BECKERT, late of Hippely & Beckert, Allegheny, Pa. W. C. GERWIG

Beckert & Gerwig,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,

SALT, PRODUCE, &c.,

No. 275 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

J. B. HOLLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Ira R. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Leon, Cas. Merch. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Flenniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.

Special Attention

Is Called to the Following

*GOOD BARGAINS,*

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At $1 50 Ladies' All-Wool Felt Skirts, worth $2 00.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At $1, Balmoral Skirts, an extra bargain.
At 50c, All-Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c, Colored Kid Gloves

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LESTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. YOUNG,

C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and free from taxation.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, free from taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1872.

The telegraphic reports from Harrisburg announce a bill authorizing the issue of $125,000 city of Pittsburgh bonds, to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent. We understand this loan to be for the purpose of taking up the bonds now matured and presented for redemption. They are to be free from *county* and *city* taxes. The Judiciary Committee declined to exempt any more municipal loans from taxation for *State* purposes, as they wish to be able, if in the future there shall be any such need, to report all these loans as among the assets of the State.

The Wafer Loan Extension Bonds and those issued under the provisions of the Penn Avenue act are the only loans of the city that are fully exempt from the liability to State tax, and cannot, therefore, fail to take a higher stand in the market than the new city 7s. The list of judgments entered on the docket for the week is unusually heavy, footing over $500,000. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s are quoted on the Baltimore Board at 87.

—In New York the power, influence and capital of the street seems to be fully enlisted in favor of a rising stock market, and while holding this position the current is all one way. It is idle, under such circumstances to argue upon intrinsic values. It is but time lost to warn people against speculating at prices which seem high to prudent men. The tide is setting that way, and bears along upon its surface all that can float, whether seaworthy or not, and we feel like saying to the Bears, just hold on, and you are bound to win; the higher the market goes the surer is the decline; you can carry water in a sieve if you only wait—*till it freezes.*

—Mr. Freeman Clark's bill providing for the resumption of specie payments has been the subject of much discussion, opinions differing very widely as to its merits, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the scheme is impracticable. Perhaps what is wish is father to the thought; If Mr. Clark proposes to transmute specie payments into a bald eagle shall a provision for free banking. Abolish the present monopoly in the national banking business and, under resumption, the currency will regulate itself.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 115 | 115⅛ | 115⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 110 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 110 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 111 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 110½ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 10-40s | 109⅞ | 110 | 110 |
| New 5-20s | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Gold | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 109 |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 109 |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 115 |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 110 |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 110 |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 111 |
| United States 10-40s | 110 |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 110 |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 112 |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 112 |
| Union Pacific Railroad | |
| Central Pacific Railroad | |
| Currency Pacifics | |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| January 17, 1872. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| Canton | 81 | 81 | | | | |
| West'n Union Tel | 56½ | 56¾ | | | | |
| Quicksilver | 27 | 27 | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Adams Express | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | | | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 58 | 58 | | | | |
| American Express | 58 | 58 | | | | |
| United States Ex | 58 | 58 | | | | |
| New York Central | 93 | 93 | | | | |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 94 |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Reading | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Michigan Central | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Michigan Southern | 91 | 91 | | | | |
| Illinois Central | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Chicago & North'n | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Do. preferred | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Rock Island | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Fort Wayne | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Do. preferred | 92 | 92 | | | | |
| Wabash | 55½ | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Do. preferred | 76 | 76 | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 97 | 97 | | | | |
| Ohio and Mississ | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Chicago and Alton | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Do. preferred | 97 | 97 | | | | |
| Boston, H'sd'n & E | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Harlem | 130 | 130 | | | | |
| New Jersey Central | 93 | 93 | | | | |
| Union Pacific | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |

| | 11:30 | 1:30 |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee State bonds | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| Do. new | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| South Carolina, April | 27 | 27 |
| South Carolina, April | 54½ | 54 |
| Missouri 6ses | 90½ | 90½ |

Gold loaning at 7 ₱ cent.
Money 6 per cent gold.

And now the *Tribune* has a plan for funding the public debt. We propose the fixing of a single low rate of interest for every kind of security constituting all our Funded National Debt into that Consol so fast as may be. To effect this, we propose the selling of our Consols from time to time for the most they will bring, and redeeming our Sixes and Fives with the proceeds. To give value to our new Consols, we propose a National pledge or guaranty that not less than 5 per cent. of the whole bonds shall be bought up and cancelled within each year of their existence, provided they can be bought at or below par. We advertise and sell fifteen hundred millions of these consols to whomsoever will give most for them, allowing two or three years wherein to take and pay for them at a prescribed rate per month. Stipulate that the United States will receive back the bonds at par in a temporary loan at a higher rate than four per cent. We have not a doubt that a 5 per cent. gold bond, with this loan, giving good security, at not more than five per cent. discount from its face, and would then make a handsome profit on the transaction, since this consol would readily rise to par.

—The Monongahela Bank of South Pittsburgh opens for business to-day. They have made their capital shares $200,000. Withrow Douglass, Esq., a retired iron manufacturer, will fill the President's chair. Mr. Robert T. Hunt is cashier. Mr. H. is well known as formerly connected with the press in this city, but recently studying *bucolics* in Illinois.

—It seems that certain German bankers had sold short, for foreign accounts, Northwest Preferred, to arrive from Europe, but the steamers not arriving on time, the sellers were unable to deliver, except by buying or borrowing the stock. The bulls, aware of this dilemma, made a little "corner" in Northwest Preferred, and compelled the shorts to pay as high in some cases as 1 per cent. for the use of the stock till to-morrow.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 60½ | Lehigh Valley R. R. | 67 |
| Phila. and Erie | 30½ | Little Schuylkill | 37 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 49¾ | Camden and Amboy | 124 |
| Catawissa | 35½ | Nor'n Pacific Navigation | 16½ |
| Old Creek & Alley R. | 46 | Reading | 97 |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather has in some degree moderated, though is still cold and freezing. Trade is only moderately active, yet fully up to the expectations of dealers for this season. There is an upward movement in flour, which is noted below. With this exception all leading articles remain unchanged in price.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 5,500 | 5,550 | 10,750 |
| Apples, bbls | 3,355 | 3,623 | 5,978 |
| Cheese, boxes | 593 | 527 | 1,120 |
| Corn, sacks | 3,026 | 2,023 | 17,949 |
| Wheat, sacks | 4,920 | 3,179 | 8,100 |
| Barley, sacks | 841 | 3,137 | 3,978 |
| Rye, sacks | 1,675 | 1,389 | 3,064 |
| Oats, sacks | 3,750 | 7,429 | 11,179 |
| Butter, packages | 497 | 385 | 882 |
| Bacon, pieces | 27,571 | 12,143 | 39,714 |
| Bacon, tierces | 66 | 279 | 345 |
| Dressed hogs | 176 | 69 | 245 |

Below we give the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4½@4¾c; common 4@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb. Domestic fair.

APPLES—Prime winter $4 25 to $4 75 *per* bbl; common $3@3 50. Receipts 479 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 60@70c per gallon for choice; medium to fair 55@57½c.

BEANS—Price are a shade lower, with sales reported of prime navy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Selling at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at table, 6@7c.

BRISTLES—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Sells in cans $1 50 per doz; 1-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; ¼-lb cans $1 per dozen for the different grades at Bamber $1 25, $2 and $3.

*Several names.*

BUTTER—Receipts 56 packages. The supply is ample in excess of the demand, and prices are lower. We quote prime table at 29@35c ₱ lb; medium to good 25@28c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is at present a good consumptive demand for bacon of all descriptions, the extremely low prices prevailing causing dealers to look forward to a largely increased demand over former years. The market is well supplied at the following rates: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8@9c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16@16c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c; 10 ₱ steamed, 10c; ice kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 1,374 pieces.

CIDER—Demand fair; good brands, extra cured cider at 8@ 00@ 00 per bbl; Rea's XXX, in 45 gallon iron bound bbls, $12 00.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand with sales at the following quotations: N. Y. or Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c. Receipts 60 boxes.

CANDLES—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANDLE OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues active, with sales of Sackett's Bell berries at $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; bushel crates $2 50@3 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Both supply and demand light; sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 7@8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10@11c; old do.; mixed 7½@8c; quarters 7@8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—The present "cold snap" has had the effect of diminishing the supply of eggs, and prices are firm at 34@35c per dozen for fresh, and 25@30c for packed.

FLOUR—T. C Jenkins & Bro. report prices, from store, firm, with an advance on most brands of about 25 cents per bbl, and the indications are that it will be no lower before the coming harvest. The stock of wheat is now resumed, and the farmers now have hold the bulk of wheat can in a measure control the price. The stock of flour in the market is light, and receipts not large. We quote as follows from store: Snow Flake at $7 50 ₱ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 50; choice Minnesota $8 00, and active, with a little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 50. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 50, sacks $8 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 00, sacks $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 20, sacks $6 90. Receipts 750 bbls.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No1 live geese feathers at 61@65c to the trade; from store 58@ 59c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Nothing new to report. Prices are firm and unchanged at quotations, and trade good for the season. Money is easier and we look for a more lively trade. Following are the ruling quotations:

*Sugars*—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾@13 12⅝c; Extra C 12½c; C 12c; Yellow C 11½@11¾c; Prime P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½@c; good inside 10@10½c; good 10@10¼c. Syrups, choice 50@53c; good 49@50c; prime 48@49c; choice 47@48c.

*Coffees*—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23@23½c; Java 28@30c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 30c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 30@ 32c.

*Syrups*—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Home 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

*New Orleans Molasses*—Old crop 59c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

*Rice*—Carolina 8@9c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8¾c.

*Spices*—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts for the past forty-eight hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 283 | Corn, sacks | 1,675 |
| Oats, sacks | 1,129 | Rye, sacks | 470 |
| Barley, sacks | 660 | | |

The markets show no change in prices. The receipts are light, while the demand is equally so. We quote: No 1 white wheat at $1 45@1 47; white $1 43@ 1 53 per bushel. Oats scarce and a shade better. We are reported sales of car lots at 46@46c per bush. Corn—Receipts light and market dull, with no change in prices; sales at 60@62c per bushel. Rye—Prices nominally 85@90c per bush. Nothing doing. We quote fall at 87@90c, and spring 80@85c.

HAY—Receipts continue heavy and prices are weak at $22 per ton for baled.

HOPS—Sales of new 71s at 60@70c ₱ lb; old 70s 60@65 ₱ lb.

HIDES—Wanted at 2¾@3¼c.

HONEY—We are offered comb honey at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $2 60 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD—Oil—No 1 extra 8¾@8¾c; No 2, 8½c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 8¾@9c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bol; Cleveland $2 25; Limburg $1.

MILLFEED—We are reported an active demand at the following figures: Middlings $15@16 ₱ cwt; seconds $14 50@15; shorts $11 00; rye shorts $11 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—The various brands in the market are held at 15c per lb. Demand active.

POULTRY—The demand is not active; the ruling rates are as follows: Dressed turkeys 18@20c; ducks 16@17c; dressed chickens 14@15c; live turkeys 14@15c; live chickens 11@12c.

PICKLES—Sales of prime peachblow at 7½@8c ₱ bushel.

RAGS—There is a fair inquiry at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4¼c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 19c.

WHISKY—Highwines bbls, common rectified 95c; $1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 @5 00 ₱ 10 gal.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market appears a shade firmer. Holders were asking a slight advance, by way of variety, we suppose. Buyers were not inclined to invest to any extent. What the advance was included for is more than we can tell. The nominal rates were as follows:

CRUDE.

Holders were desirous of realizing the following rates: Spot 10¾c; January 10¾c; S. O., all year, 10¾c; B. O., all year, 13¾c. We did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED.

Holders report the market firm. The nominal rates were: Spot 22¾c; January 22¾c; February 22¾c; March 23c. These figures include eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—[Upper market rules firm all day yesterday and strong. At the close spot was held at $3 82½, and regular and sellers' option at $3 90. On lower road there was a considerable advance, and prices ranged from $4 05 to $4 10, and even $4 15 reported; closed with a slightly weaker feeling. Following are the

SALES:

5,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 85
5,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 87½

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Market quiet and firm; S. W. 22½c; crude 12½@12¾c; cases 21c; January 22¾c; February 22½c; March 23@23½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market firm at $3 87½a 3 92½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 17.—Market Very dull and weaker at $4@ca 30.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market quiet and a little easier; ordinary on lower creek $4 07½; 47 gravity, at Oil City held at $4 30.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 17.—Market quiet and a little steadier at $4 00@4 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, January 17.—The petroleum market is extremely quiet; refined 22½@22¾c; case oil 28¾c; crude firm 13¾c in bulk, but dull at 13½c; no sales and no inquiry.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 17.—Market quiet and little doing; nominally $3 80a3 87½.

FRANKSANTVILLE, January 17.—Market quiet and dull at $3 60.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 17.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market nominal and prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market very quiet and little disposition to operate either with buyers or sellers; $4 25@4 30 being the ruling figures.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| J Weller | Nonpareil Oil Works | 154 |
| T F Miller | Vesta Oil Works | 80 |
| L P Tack | Holdship Oil Works | 222 |
| Tack, Bro | Eagle Oil Works | 80 |
| Thomas Hackett | Macomber, F & Co | 906 |
| H. McKelvy | Cosmos Oil Works | 80 |
| J Rutledge | Berlinas Oil Works | 978 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Oil Works | 80 | Vesta Oil Works | 80 |
| Holdship O i Works | 222 | Eagle Oil Works | 80 |
| Macomber, F & Co | 906 | Cosmos Oil Works | 80 |
| Empress Oil Works | 918 | | |
| Total | | | 2,440 |

**Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 16, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 649 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

## COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 16.—There has been a good retail demand. The following were the closing current rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat | 14c |
| Youghiogheny, delivered, ₱ bush | 20c |
| Ohio river, per bush, afloat | 14c |
| Ohio river, delivered, ₱ bush | 20c |
| Canned, delivered, ₱ bush | 24c |
| Gas Coke, at yards, ₱ bush | 20c |
| Gas Coke, delivered, ₱ bush | 14c |
| Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₱ bush | 18@20c |

**Pig Iron.**

In the Lehigh Valley of this State there are twenty-eight iron furnaces, whose aggregate annual product, as appears by a statement compiled for the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette*, is 378,000 tons. The total product of pig iron in the United States during 1871 is estimated at 2,900,000 tons. Nearly one-fifth, therefore, of the present product of the country, is made in this one valley. The Lehigh region, too, lies all located between Pattsville and Easton, within a distance, therefore, of about twenty-five miles from the Delaware river.

There is practically no limit to the amount of this king of the metals which may ultimately be produced within our vast territory. More than half of the States in the Union contain coal and iron ore, and in many of them these minerals are found in pig iron, with limestone, are as accessible and as near together as in Pennsylvania. It, therefore, in a strip of valley in this State twenty-five miles long there is smelted every year a little less than 400,000 tons, or one-fortieth of the annual product of Great Britain, it is evident that we shall soon lead the world in the production of this staple article of, if only an adequate protection be maintained.

While manufacturing 2,000,000 tons last year we were obliged to import about 500,000 only, or something more than one-half what is made annually in the Lehigh Valley. Protection has already largely reduced the price, and though the decrease of the duty from nine to seven dollars a ton last winter checked production to some extent, and resulted in running up the price five dollars a ton, the time is not far distant—providing always there shall be no further reductions of the duty—when we shall be able to manufacture at home all the iron we need. The difference would be a clear gain to the country. The effects of protection will be apparent.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1872.

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle to-day have been moderate, and in quality are fair. Advices from the east are favorable for trade, and the market rules moderately active at prices from ¼c to ½c higher than last week. At this time it looks as if the receipts during the latter part of the week would not be heavy. If such should be the case, the market will be firm and steady to the close, as the number of buyers here are more than sufficient to take all cattle offering. Following are the rates current for the different kinds as sold here: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, ₱ 2lbs 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

**Hogs.**

The receipts of hogs continue heavy, and in quality were fair. The market is moderately active, and of the different kinds as sold here: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 20 to $4 35; rough and common $4 00.

**Sheep.**

The receipts of sheep fair to-day. The market rules moderately active with a fair demand, but buyers are talking lower prices, and if the receipts continue free sheep may decline a little, though it is not probable that any important change will occur. Dealers generally think that the market will rule steady with light offerings, until after clipping time. Following are the rates ruling on the different grades: For extra 100 to 110 lbs, $6 75a7 00; good to prime, $5 to $6 lbs, $6 25a6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25a5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; poor rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 50a 2 50.

## IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 16.—A continued good demand for all descriptions of pig iron, and the market ruled firm at full rates. There was a better supply. We quote:

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 foundry | $44@45 | No. 1 mill $40@41 |
| No. 2 foundry | 42@43 | |

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Missouri | $50@55 | Car-wheel $55@60 |

STONE COAL IRON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 foundry | $43@44 | Forge $30@40 |
| No. 2 foundry | 40@42 | |

BLOOMS PER TON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charcoal | $90@95 |

SCRAP IRON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cast | $1 20@1 30 | Wrought | $1 60@2 00 |

BAR IRON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common ₱ lb | 3 9-10 | Charcoal | 5 1-10 |

SHOES PER KEG.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse shoes | $5 50@5 75 | Mule shoes | $6 50@6 75 |

*Enquirer.*

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, January 17, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1 27¼; No. 2 $1 22¼; No 3 $1 14@1 15; seller February $1 13¾; seller March $1 25¾.

CORN—Dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 41¾c; rejected 38@38½c; seller February 41c; seller April 42¾@42⅞c.

OATS—Declined; No 2 33½c; rejected 28¼@29½c; seller February 33½c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged; No. 2 67@67½c; rejected 42c.

BARLEY—Dull; No 2 fall 60c; No 3 48@50c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and declined to $12 75; seller February $12 85; seller March $13 05. Hams in pickle 8@8½c; green meats quiet and lower; hams 6¾@8c; shoulders 4c; rough sides active; short ribs 5¾@5¾c; short clear 5¾@c. Bulk meats average ¼c lower. Beef products unchanged.

HOGS—Drooping at $4 45; dressed weak and lower at $4 75@4 85.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton steady; middling upland 21¾c. Flour heavy; superfine western and state $5 30@5 50; common to good extra $6 50@ 6 85; good to choice $6 80a7 40; white wheat western $7 50@7 60; fancy and choice meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93c. Wheat firm; No 2 spring, in store, $1 23a1 25; No 1 spring do $1 37 at 38; winter western $1 40@1 44; amber $1 60@ 1 70. Rye quiet; western 90c. Barley steady; western 75@80c; Bay Quinte $1 20. Barley malt dull. Corn heavy; new mixed western and yellow, afloat, 53@53½c; white western 75c; old western mixed 75c; oats quiet and scarcely firm; western 45@47c; Ohio 54@56c. Eggs firm at 41@42c. Hay in fair request; shipping 75c. Coal 50 cents higher at 8c. Hops quiet at 25@26c for 1871; 30@33c for 1870; 10@26c for 1869; 9@15c for 1868. Leather in fair request; hemlock sole 26@29c; California hide 32@34c; wood 24@27c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 68@70c; pulled 60@67c; Texas 44@45c; fall clip California 37@43c. Coffee firm; Rio 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 65@68c. Rice steady. Petroleum 13¾c, refined 23¼@23¾c. Turpentine very firm at 46@46c. Pork firmer; new mess $14 50; old $13 50; prime $12 50; new prime mess $13 50a14 00. Beef steady and unchanged; hams and tierces unchanged. Cut meats 7½@8c; middles 7½@8c; hams 9@9½c. Middles dull; long clear 7½c. Lard a shade easier; No 1 to prime steam 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; good

# THE VERY LATEST.

## NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

### Evidence Before the Congressional Committee.

NEW YORK, January 17.—At the Custom House investigation this morning a communication was read, signed by the agents of all the steamship lines, confirming the statement that for a long time past packages have been taken from their cargoes, while being examined by the appraiser's officers, at the same time entries were made in the appraiser's book showing the goods to have been received in bad order, which entries were charged to be false. The communication stated that carmen did not get receipts until some days after the delivery of packages, and that then the receipt stated that the goods were in bad order.

An affidavit was read from Bernard Hess, formerly an Internal Revenue officer, charging that the present Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano, was made cognizant of certain defalcations and frauds committed by Joshua F. Bailey, once a collector of the fourth district, but now a fugitive from justice, which information, received by said Delano while Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was ignored by him, and in consequence great loss resulted to the government, which he could have prevented by investigation. He also alleges that there are men in office in the Custom House, appointed by Murphy, who were largely indebted to the government for illegal transactions while engaged in the distillery business, and he is ready to give their names. Lastly, that all his efforts to induce said Delano and the District Attorney to further the ends of justice in the matter of the frauds referred to were of no avail, but he will be happy to give the committee full information. He was ordered to be summoned.

The first witness examined was Charles Heyser. He testified: I am Inspector of Customs. I have read Palmer's statement before the Committee in reference to myself. The whole statement in regard to me is untrue. He said I was removed on a charge of fraudulently withholding liquors, which is wrong.

Charles Spencer, a lawyer, testified. He said: I wish to make a statement in relation to the testimony yesterday about the Syracuse Convention. We kept the hall clear until the arrival of the police, because a row was apprehended, and some jurymen were appointed to duty. The mob took possession of the hall when the police arrived; their object was to drive the delegates from the hall.

The Committee then adjourned to three o'clock, and took carriages and drove down to visit the general order stores.

At the evening session Charles G. Franklyn, local agent of the Cunard line of steamships, was examined. He said the chief reason why merchants import now *via* Boston and Baltimore is that the delays in passing goods are frequent here and charges very high. Subsequently he admitted that merchants can get goods quicker *via* Boston than bringing them here, and that *fact* was really the reason why the Boston route is preferred. The freight charged between Liverpool and Boston is rather more than between Liverpool and New York. Franklyn said that it has sometimes occupied three weeks to pass an entry here, whereas at Boston three days is the outside of time similarly spent. He complained that in one bill paid during the past year a charge at the rate of twelve dollars per package on merchandise was made, but he afterward admitted that it was an exceptional case. He said: When we had the general order business, we only realized the rent of the store, $6,000 per annum. Our charge was from seventy-five cents to one dollar per package; never more than one dollar. The charge now is generally one dollar and sixty cents.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

## SALT LAKE.

### U. S. District Attorney Charged with Non-Performance of Duty.

SALT LAKE, January 17.—The Grand Jury presented a document to the Court to-day, making serious charges against United States District Attorney Bates, now on his way to Washington. It seems that witnesses had come voluntarily from a great distance to testify concerning the murder of Dr. Robinson. Judge McKean had ordered the case investigated immediately, and three Mormons are imprisoned charged with the crime. The grand jury, which had been lacking a quorum until to-day, came into Court and reported that, they are willing to do their duty without charge that the district attorney has directed absent jurors to stay away contrary to expressed wishes, and has told the jury to adjourn and not investigate the Robinson murder. The jury refused to adjourn without the order of the Court, and the Court refused to order. The Federal officers and Gentiles generally condemn the course of Mr. Bates in this and other matters, owing to this latent sympathy of the Government and loyal citizens. The Mormons declare unhesitatingly that they hope for much from Mr. Bates.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1872.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The indications are that the President will re-appoint Mr. Hulburd Comptroller of the Currency, as his commission will soon expire.

TWENTY-FIVE APPLICANTS FOR A SINGLE CLERKSHIP.

There are twenty-five applicants for a position made vacant by the resignation of a clerk in the Postoffice Department on Monday last. The Postmaster General has directed the applicants to be submitted to competitive examination, and the board before which they will pass the best examination be sent to him. From these he will select one for appointment.

SUPERVISING STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The annual session of the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors convened in this city to-day. It is understood that several new devices of much importance to steam boilers, &c., will be presented for consideration by the Board. Some amendments may also be made to existing regulations. It is thought the session will last two weeks.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 17, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The falling barometer with cloud and snow will probably extend on Thursday from New England and Pennsylvania westward to the Mississippi; northwest wind and clearing weather prevail Thursday afternoon from Missouri to Minnesota; the highest barometer continue in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with clear and pleasant weather; southeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly rain, prevail from Louisiana to Arkansas westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts tonight.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

The murdered man found floating in the river at Louisville proved to be one Sam Bateman, workman in Avery's plow factory in that city.

Patrick Flynn, on whose premises, in St. Louis, Nilsson's lost diamonds were unearthed, was arrested yesterday on delivering them to the owner, instead of receiving a reward as he expected. The matter was, however, subsequently settled by the payment to Flynn of $100. The diamonds are said to be worth only $400.

An extra meeting of the Chicago Common Council was held last evening. The meeting on Monday evening having been broken up by a mob of anti-fire ordinance people from the North Division, this special meeting was called for consideration of that ordinance. The City Hall was guarded by a squad of twenty-five police. No disturbance occurred. The Mayor sent in a message referring to Monday night's riot and announcing he had taken measures to have the perpetrators of the mob brought before the Grand Jury. He urged the Board of Aldermen to investigate the case of one of their own members. Corney, who acted as a Mayor on Monday. He also advised them to act without being influenced by intimidation, but on the contrary be led to enact more stringent ordinances than otherwise. He would also respectfully protect the Board from assaults in all future sessions and to enforce all ordinances which the Councils should pass. The vote in Council indicated a majority of one on two in favor of a reasonably strict fire ordinance.

Between three and four o'clock Wednesday morning, in St. Louis, while eight prisoners, five men, one white and two colored women, were being conveyed in a van to the central police station, three of the men, Thomas Folly, Dennis Cox and Michael Keenan, brutally ravished the white woman. The men were sent to jail for trial. The woman, Ellen Burke, was represented to be virtuous, but occasionally addicted to intemperance, for which she was under arrest.

The Wheeling authorities have invited the Constitutional Convention, which met at Charleston on Tuesday, to hold its sessions in that city, and have tendered free transit and accommodation.

Late advices from Mexico state that the government troops commanded by Gen. Alatorre occupied Oxaca on the 4th inst. The troops of Diaz are retiring to Puerto De Lange, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan with prominent rebel officers, and on arrival they will attempt to revive the waning revolution. The Government General Rochelle was killed and the revolutionist Gen. Rochelle wounded in battle at San Moto. The annexation fever is prevalent among the people. All the politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico. The Government declines sending ministers to the United States, Spain, Germany and Italy, on account of the expense. General Rocha, at the head of 2,500 men, is marching rapidly on San Luis, in order to save that city from the revolutionists. He will then proceed to the Rio Grande.

A fire at Vicksburg, Miss., destroyed property to the value of $80,000. Lloyd's butcher house, Edwards's boat stores, Shaffer's gun shop and several adjoining buildings were burned.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### Construction in the United States.

**Convention of Railroad Men in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—An adjourned railroad meeting from December 18th was held here yesterday, its object being to form a permanent association for the interchange of ideas which would tend to greater efficiency in railroad management and the promotion of railroad interests throughout the west. Some three companies in the West and Canada were represented. Thomas Allen, of the Iron Mountain road, presided.

In the course of a few remarks Mr. Allen said more scientific light was needed in the detail of railroad conduct. He thought the Legislatures had a desire to place roads under more rigid police regulations, and pay less attention to their chartered rights than they have a right to do. He suggested that all cases where a tax is levied on roads be carried to the United States Supreme Court. In regard to accidents, he thought the law should be changed, and in suits for personal damages he believed in the English policy of holding the individual alone responsible for damages done.

A constitution was adopted which designates the association as the Western and Southern Railway Association. No one except presidents, general managers, superintendents or the officers in charge of the operating of railways shall be members of the Association. The object of the Association is the promotion and advancement of railway interests, by the interchange of views and ideas, and by comparison of experience, thereby securing greater efficiency and economy in their operation, and for the adoption of such rules and regulations as will most fully carry out the purpose herein expressed. The annual meetings are to be held on the second Tuesday in January, in the city of St. Louis, and stated meetings on the second Tuesday in April, July and October, the places of meetings, except the annual one, to be appointed by the Association at each annual meeting; and special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. The usual officers and an Executive Committee of five are provided for. The question of passes was discussed at some length, and a report finally adopted which recognized the system of reciprocal passes to officers of roads; half fare to clergymen having congregations along the line of the road; passes for charitable purposes; no return passes for stock attendants, and no telegraph passes. Steamboat interchange passes ignored.

The convention elected the following officers of the Association formed: President—Thos. Allen, President Iron Mountain Railroad; Vice President—Albert Fink, General Superintendent of Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Secretary and Treasurar—J. H. Sheldon, General Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad; Executive Committee—J. L. Fleming, General Superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad; A. Mitchell, General Superintendent Illinois Central; W. R. Arthur, General Superintendent Missouri; J. C. McMullen, General Superintendent Chicago and Alton; G. W. Nettleton, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Atlanta, Georgia, was selected as the next place of meeting, on the first Tuesday of April. The Executive Committee was directed to appoint a committee of three each to report at a future meeting on the following subjects: first, some plan for abolishing the custom of paying commission on sales of tickets; second, the best means of bringing about the total abolition of the pass system; third, interchange and proper charges for cars, including repairs of foreign cars; fourth, maintenance of ground rates; fifth, a question of employment of discharged employees by other lines; sixth, question of responsibility of railroad companies for injuries to employees and others.

The President was directed to apply to Congress for a charter for the Association, and the Secretary directed to send a circular to the various railroad companies of the country and Canada, inviting them to become members of the Association.

The members then signed the Constitution, after which they adjourned. During the morning the members witnessed a test of the Goodale steam brake on the Missouri and Pacific road.

**The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Road.**

WHEELING, W. Va., January 17.—The subscription of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars by this county to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, recently authorized by popular vote, was made by the Supervisors on Tuesday. The City Council has granted this road free right of way into the city. The Council has asked the Legislature to authorize the city to subscribe three hundred thousand dollars to the projected road from Wheeling to Toledo, and to charter a company to build a railroad bridge over the Ohio at this point, to be used by all roads coming to the city from that side of the river. A bill will be presented to the Legislature to authorize the city to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars and the county five hundred thousand dollars to aid in building it.

[The railway news given below was printed in a portion only of our city edition yesterday morning.—ED. COM.]

**Railroad Construction in the United States.**

[From the Railroad Gazette.]

The activity in construction during the year, as the figures show unmistakably, has been extraordinary. The total mileage added to the railroad system of the country was 6,083 miles.

The most accurate statement of the mileage of the railroads of the United States at the close of 1870 (that given by *Poor's Manual of Railroads*), fixes the amount at 53,399 miles. This gives 60,382 miles of railroad in the United States at the present time, the increase during the past year having been 13 per cent. The same authority shows the increase in 1870 to have been 6,145, and in 1879 4,999 miles. The percentage of increase in 1870 was very nearly 12½ per cent.

The following tabulated statement of the railroad progress of the United States shows at a glance the mileage at the close of each year and the increase over each year. We take it from *Poor's Manual*, adding our own figures for 1871:

| Year. | Miles in Operation. | Annual Increase of Mileage. | Year. | Miles in Operation. | Annual Increase of Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 23 | .. | 1851 | 10,982 | 1,961 |
| 1831 | 95 | 183 | 1852 | 12,908 | 1,926 |
| 1832 | 229 | 134 | 1853 | 15,360 | 2,452 |
| 1833 | 380 | 151 | 1854 | 18,374 | 3,014 |
| 1834 | 633 | 253 | 1855 | 19,974 | 1,675 |
| 1835 | 1,098 | 465 | 1856 | 22,016 | 2,042 |
| 1836 | 1,273 | 175 | 1857 | 24,502 | 2,491 |
| 1837 | 1,497 | 224 | 1858 | 26,968 | 2,466 |
| 1838 | 1,913 | 416 | 1859 | 28,789 | 1,821 |
| 1839 | 2,302 | 389 | 1860 | 30,626 | 1,840 |
| 1840 | 2,818 | 516 | 1861 | 31,256 | 621 |
| 1841 | 3,535 | 717 | 1862 | 32,120 | 864 |
| 1842 | 4,026 | 491 | 1863 | 33,170 | 1,050 |
| 1843 | 4,185 | 159 | 1864 | 34,924 | 1,754 |
| 1844 | 4,377 | 192 | 1865 | 37,145 | 1,277 |
| 1845 | 4,633 | 256 | 1866 | 39,017 | 1,872 |
| 1846 | 4,909 | 276 | 1867 | 39,944 | 2,227 |
| 1847 | 5,598 | 689 | 1868 | 42,229 | 2,285 |
| 1848 | 5,996 | 397 | 1869 | 47,254 | 4,965 |
| 1849 | 7,365 | 1,369 | 1870 | 53,399 | 6,145 |
| 1850 | 9,021 | 1,656 | 1871 | 60,382 | 6,983 |

The following is a table of the miles of railroad completed in 1871 in the several States and Territories:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 106 | Arkansas | 37 |
| New Hampshire | 64 | Kentucky | 142 |
| Vermont | 83 | Ohio | 174 |
| Massachusetts | 117 | Michigan | 478 |
| Connecticut | 190 | Indiana | 340 |
| New York | 348 | Illinois | 962 |
| New Jersey | 160 | Wisconsin | 314 |
| Pennsylvania | 564 | Minnesota | 451 |
| Maryland | 115 | Iowa | 461 |
| Virginia | 19 | Nebraska | 210 |
| West Virginia | 26 | Missouri | 508 |
| North Carolina | 15 | Kansas | 270 |
| South Carolina | 50 | Indian Territory | 134 |
| Georgia | 95 | Colorado | 76 |
| Florida | 12 | Nevada | 16 |
| Alabama | 173 | Washington Territory | 25 |
| Louisiana | 57 | Oregon | 55 |
| Texas | 99 | California | 99 |
| | | Total, United States | 6,083 |

Mr. Poor's book was published in June, 1871, and it is quite possible that the figures taken from it include a portion of the mileage completed early in that year.

It is noticeable that the construction in the Eastern and older States was chiefly of short lines, filling up the gaps where roads are pretty well supplied. In the West most of the lines are much longer and some of great extent, the country growing rapidly and demanding and rendering profitable additional facilities for carrying its traffic.

As a western bound train on the Vandalia Railroad was approaching Highland station, between Brazil and Terre Haute, Indiana, at noon on Wednesday, a girl about eighteen years old, living near Highland, rushed towards the track, purposely threw herself in front of the engine and was torn to pieces. Name not given. The cause of the strange suicide is not known.

## CITY MATTERS.

**List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 18, 1872.**

| | Due. |
|---|---|
| Barnhard, Leavie, Fort Adams, Miss | 3 |
| Blaney, Wm. P., Irwin Station, Pa | 3 |
| Bronson, Jape, Blairsville, Pa | 3 |
| Bowman, Mrs. A. C., Beverly, O | 3 |
| Cherry, Jas., Chicago, Ill | 1 |
| Cherry & Johnson, New Plymouth, O | 3 |
| Fundenberg, Kate, Pikesville, Ind | 3 |
| Gess, C, Lawrenceburg, Pa | 3 |
| Kettle, Mary H, Philadelphia, Pa | 3 |
| Lang, Annie, Braddocks Fields, Pa | 3 |
| Starnagy Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa | 1 |
| Metz Henry, Indiana, Pa | 3 |
| Mahay Mrs. C., Temperanceville, Pa | 3 |
| Moore J. E., Freeport, Pa | 3 |
| McElvency & Co., Philadelphia, Pa | 3 |
| O'Neal Catherine, Braddocksfields, Pa | 1 |
| O'Neal Bernard, Braddocksford, Pa | 1 |
| Peterson T. B. & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa | 3 |
| Swinnoy E. H., No. 22 Cooper Union, N. Y. | 3 |
| Smith G. A., Braddocksfields, Pa | 1 |
| Taunt Nellie A. Mrs., Washington City, D. C. | 3 |
| Wishart C. A., Washington, D. C | 2 |

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

There was such an audience in the Pittsburgh Opera House last night as has not been seen there since the Parepa-Rosa Opera Company was here. Audiences of equal numbers filled the house on the nights of Christmas and New Year's; but they were composed of a different class; of those who hankered for sensationism, and of the easily pleased multitude, to whom the footlights seem a radiant gleam of their own imaginative fairy-land.

This audience was of another kind. There was enough of that demonstrative element in it, which becomes tumultuous under the magnetic influence of those touches of nature that make the world akin; but, in the main, it was composed of people of culture and refinement; of people who discriminate between good, bad and indifferent acting, of people who wish well to the theater as a school of art, and who sustain Maggie Mitchell, because they feel it is only by influences such as she can wield that the stage can be saved from a deluge of erotic wantonness and strychnine sensationism.

"The Pearl of Savoy" was the piece performed, and there were certainly scores of play-goers present who had seen Maggie Mitchell in it half a dozen of times before. But they had never seen her in it to so much advantage. Hitherto, when she has come here as a star, she has been supported by a chance stock company, with whom she could have no more than one hasty rehearsal. This time she and the company she directs had rehearsed together and thus a smoothness and completeness of detail was secured that is impossible of attainment where there is no sense of mutual dependence and reciprocity of interests.

In *Marie*, as in everything she does, Maggie Mitchell charms the mass of the uninitiated by a wonderful simplicity of manner that seems to be spontaneous. At the same time, she casts a soft glamour over the acumen, which only the subtlest of the users art to cover the appearance of the art she has wrought to such perfection, and so criticism is disarmed. The part of *Marie* is a very difficult one to play without exaggeration, or a painful tendency to weaken in the last two acts. But Maggie Mitchell never exaggerates nor ever loses her command of dramatic force for a single moment. And it is not only the power she actually shows; but the idea she conveys of her having an immense stock of power in reserve that enables her to hold an audience spell-bound, as it were. There was a remarkably large allowance of what is called soul dealt out to that chilly little body.

The assistance—so valuable and so heartily given—of such actors as Mr. W. M. Ward, Mr. H. S. Murdoch and Miss Effie Warren must be appreciated by the benefit a benefit from which it is a source of special satisfaction to the public. Miss Warren gives promise of becoming one of the brightest and most piquant of sourbrettes, and Murdoch, whether in humorous situations and dialogue or in passages that call for unaffected pathos, is thoroughly excellent. Ward, as to make one wish a municipal ordinance could be passed compelling him to remain here for the balance of his season. Those who missed Mr. Ward would fill up the measure of a first class stock company for Mr. Ellsler.

This evening Maggie Mitchell produces "Lorle, the Tiny Belle of the Canton." The piece is of Swiss-German origin, and has always proved attractive. It is sure to be put upon the stage in admirable style, and will particularly afford opportunity for some fine effects of scenery. In the scenic department Mr. Ellsler's theater is unrivalled. Arthur Palmer has also been busy with pencil and brush that look beautiful enough to be framed and placed on exhibition by themselves.

**Fifth Avenue Opera House.**

There seemed no abatement last evening of the attractive power of Mr. Johnny Thompson in "On Hand." The theater was well filled and the reverberations of excited plaudits echoed through the atmosphere around. Sensationism is popular, with a large class, and there are times as when that class should be considered as well as any other class. To-night Mr. Thompson will be "On Hand" for the last time. To-morrow he will produce his new piece, concerning which rumor says little, the foundation whereof can only be ascertained by witnessing its performance.

**Trimble's Varieties Theatre.**

Richard the Third—Shakespeare's or Colley Cibber's—Richard—exclaimed, "Variety is pleasing, though 'tis said 'tis wrong." A vast number of people feel it is pleasing and don't think it is wrong; and so throng Trimble's every night, until they cannot get in, so long as Manager Aims tempts them with the irresistible array of attractions he produces.

**What Shall We Do with Our Daughters?**

This is the title of a lecture, which will be delivered by Mrs. Mag A. Livermore at Library Hall, next Monday evening. Mrs. Livermore is a woman of talent, but she propounds a conundrum that could be better solved by the *Tribune* than by any newspaper in Pittsburgh.

**Matilda Heron's Benefit.**

The grand complimentary testimonial to Matilda Heron, which has been so long in preparation, came off on Monday afternoon, at Niblo's theatre in New York. The programme was a very remarkable one. Edwin Booth, Madame Janauschek, John Brougham and the company of Wallack's theater, part of Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue theater company, Laura Keene, Mr. Mark Smith, as well as a host of other volunteers, too numerous to mention, appeared. The house was crowded as it has seldom been before, and the profits and sale of tickets is said to have reached thousands of dollars. The beneficiary made a feeling speech of thanks at an appropriate interval in the performance.

At a meeting of Post 151 G. A. R., of Birmingham, a committee was appointed to solicit aid to assist them to rebuild a hall in which their furniture was destroyed at the late fire. The organization had just distributed all their means to soldier's orphans and widows, and are now without funds. As they have a large number of widows depending on them for support, they desire to rent and furnish a new hall as soon as possible, so as to enable them to continue their work. All contributions may be left at ths Buchanan postoffice, with the postmaster, Phillip Hoerr.

## ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 17.—River eleven feet three inches and very slowly falling. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Kate Robinson, Nashville, Paducah; John H. Groesbeck, New Orleans. The Petrel No. 2 at Palestine sunk a barge containing 2,144 barrels of salt, and passed down to Louisville.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—River falling; five feet ten inches in the canal, and three feet ten inches in the chute. Cold and snowing. Departed—Arrivals. Freights offering freely. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Nashville; West Wind, Evansville; Commercial, Champion, Cincinnati; Liberty and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Commercial, over the falls, Evansville; Liberty and barges, Belfast, New Orleans; champion, Red River. All the boats went out with good trips. The West Wind will run as a regular packet between Louisville and Nashville, leaving this forenoon. The lowboat Jim Fleming, coming down the river, burst a steam pipe at Rock Haven, slightly scalding the engineer. No other damage.

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, January 17.—Clear till noon; mercury 23 at 6 A. M., 34 at noon. The river has fallen twenty-four inches. Port List: Down—Peytona and barges, 3 P. M.; Jas. Howard, 11 P. M.; Falls City, 1 A. M.; Joe Fleming and barges, 8 A. M.; Sampson No. 2 and barges, 10 A. M.; Rob't Maxwell, P. M. Morning Star, 1:30 P. M.; Webster, 4 P. M.; Idle Wild, 5 P. M. Business light; the packets had moderate trips.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, January 17.—Arrived—Kilnburgh, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Sir Wade, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Ark, New Orleans, 4 P. M. Departed—Kilnburg, Cincinnati, 5 P. M. The river has fallen twelve inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, January 17.—River falling, with three feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Arrived—Sallie, Arkansas river. Departed—Sam Weller, Interior fishing; some ice running; weather mild but threatening.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 17.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Lake, Cincinnati; Joseph, Alice, Susie Silver, Longworth, St. Louis; Bellvernon, Louisville; Dardanelle, Arkansas river.

**Little Rock.**

LITTLE ROCK, January 17.—Parties just arrived here from above report the steamer Importer sunk on Horse Head Reef, Wednesday, yesterday, Tuesday, loices. She had 2,000 bales of cotton, and was *en route* to New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, January 17.—Weather clear and pleasant. River on a stand, with three feet above and four feet below. Arrived—Carrie V. Rowan, above; Thomas H. Allen, Memphis. Departed—Utah, New Orleans; Bluebird, Fort Smith.

**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, January 17.—Down—Lady Lee, 10 A. M.; Pauline Carrie, 6 P. M. Up—Gov. Allen, 12 M. Cool and clear. River stationary.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Memphis; Jennie T., Vicksburg. Departed—Andes, Katie, H. C. Yeager, St. Louis.

**Testing the Winona Bridge.**

WINONA, Minn., January 17.—The new iron draw of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place was fully and satisfactorily tested yesterday with a train of sandless cars of the Southern Minnesota railroad from Owatonna to this city, making a total of one hundred and fifty tons. The deflection was only three-fourths of an inch. Hundreds of people witnessed the test. Only a few finishing touches remain to be done before the bridge will be favorably excepted and put into use. The Bridge Company has made arrangements to pull down the wrecked draw. The old bridge in a few days and then remove the obstructions to navigation on the west side of the draw pier.

**Steamer Toledo Sunk.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—The steamer Toledo, with 300 bales of cotton, sunk in upper Red river. No lives lost.

## COTTON MARKETS.

**Savannah.**

SAVANNAH, January 17.—Cotton in fair demand, with good offerings; 20½@20¾c.

**Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, January 17.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 20¾c.

**Mobile.**

MOBILE, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20¾c.

**Galveston.**

GALVESTON, January 17.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 19c.

## MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

### *Second Day's Proceedings—Resume of the Subjects Discussed—Resolutions—Closing Exercises.*

The Foreign Missionary Convention, held under the auspices of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Erie, with a view to awakening a more active interest in the cause of missions, convened yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor.) The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings were interesting.

One hour was spent in devotional exercises, led by President G. P. Hays. Remarks were made by Dr. Allen and Dr. Speer of Philadelphia, Dr. Junkin of New Castle, and Rev. S. F. Scovel of this city.

The devotional exercises having been concluded, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was called to the chair, and a general discussion followed on "The Need of Missionaries."

DEGRADATION OF FALSE RELIGION.

The discussion was opened by Rev. J. H. Shedd, returned missionary from Persia, who elaborated the proposition that "all men are lost without Christ." All the systems of false religion only tended to establish the fact that they dragged men downward to degradation and ruin. Take out the gospel, the "salt of the earth," and all Christendom will relapse back to destruction. Speaking of the Persians, under the best of the false systems, Mohammedism, he said there was not a man in that nation who had any moral principle. There was not a man in all Persia who was not an intense liar—not a woman who had a proper conception of virtue. The whole nation was lost in utter degradation. Nothing but the salvation of Christ could secure them.

LATENT UNIVERSALISM.

Rev. Dr. Ellinwood followed. He said there was a latent Universalism in many of the churches—a feeling that God was too good and too kind to utterly cast off the heathen. This was a great error. If the heathen are not lost, then mankind are not lost. If the doctrine is to prevail that the heathen are not in the broad road to eternal death, then Christians may as well close their babies and shut up their churches. The great motive power for missions was, that the heathen would be lost unless the gospel were sent to them.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

Rev. Dr. Hays was the next speaker. He said that if the heathen were to be delivered from hell on account of their ignorance of the gospel, it would be cruel to send the gospel to them. Those who believed that the rejection of the gospel in Christian lands incurred condemnation, and that ignorance of it tended to the salvation of those who never heard it, should act consistently—they should do all they can to keep the gospel from the heathen. They should not waste effort at home that no one may be lost.

A TWO-FOLD DAMNATION.

The Rev. Dr. Junkin said that there was a two-fold damnation—a mitigated damnation and an intenser damnation. The servant that knew his Master's will and did it not would be beaten with many stripes, while he that knew not would be beaten with few stripes. Both were beaten. In other words, both classes of sinners were damned; but there was an intenser damnation for those who knew their duty and did it not.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Hastings, of Wilkinsburg.

WHY MEN DO NOT GIVE LIBERALLY.

The second topic of discussion "Definite Information in Regard to Missions," was then opened by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D. He argued that the reason why men did not give more liberally to the cause of missions, was because they did not feel the heathen—not the magnitude of the work to be done. Many good men contributed the amount of ten cents a year, and felt very comfortable. They prayed "Thy kingdom come," and felt comforted. They thought the kingdom had come to them, and wondered why it hadn't come to all. When they could realize the awful condition of the heathen, and the extent of the field to be occupied, they would not feel so comfortable on giving a dime in aid of missions. Important and important has been fully enlightened as to the condition of thousands and millions of the heathen world, they would not insult their Maker by offering the widow's mite. The object was to get the pressure of the heathen world upon the souls of Christians. When they would pray and they never prayed before, and give as they never gave before.

The Rev. Dr. Speer made a few remarks. Money is power. All men cannot go to teach the heathen, but they have the means to send others. Money will send men; money will buy ships, erect chapels, supply books, and all the means, short of God's blessing, for the conversion of the world. A congregation of two hundred farmers will perhaps not contribute the value of a single ox in aid of missions; and yet, in the course of nature or Providence, not one of these farmers would consider the loss of an ox, or the loss of a few acres of grain, a very serious deprivation. If they knew more they would give more.

Elder Edwards made a few remarks, and offered a resolution, which, on motion of Dr. Junkin, was referred to a committee of five, to be announced by the chairman at the opening of the afternoon session.

Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, closed with a few pertinent remarks on the same subject, and the session was adjourned with prayer.

**Afternoon Session.**

The Convention convened at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gallaher.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the presiding officer, then announced the following names to serve on the Business Committee: Rev. Drs. Junkin, Howard and Bittinger, and Elders Edwards and McMillan.

THE TRUE METHOD OF MISSIONS.

The President then announced that the first topic to be discussed was "The True Method of Missions—The Gospel Must be Carried to Men," which would be opened by the Rev. William Speer, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speer made a few remarks by saying that the subject under discussion meant that the Gospel must be published by living witnesses, by being carried to heathen nations. The Gospel cannot reach the heathen any other way. The heathen are so surrounded by priestly superstition and moral darkness, that it is necessary for men to go to their country to carry the Gospel. The Gospel must be carried to their homes, to their shops, wherever they are. Christians must not only carry the Gospel to the heathen, but must also translate the Scriptures into their language. This is a difficult task. The translations that are made in this country are often found to be almost unintelligible to the heathen. This work must be done by those men laboring in the foreign field, who by long experience and ripe scholarship, and by associations, will